FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Delegates Arrive in Panama for Contadora Meeting [ACAN] A 1
Nicaragua's Tinoco Cited A 1
[Managua Radio Sandino]
European-Latin American Talks Begin in Brasilia [EFE] A 2
Cuban Observer on Foreign Debt [NOTIMEX] A 3
Latin American Parliament Admits Nicaragua [NOTIMEX] A 3

ARGENTINA

Central Bank Orders Banks To Reopen 19 June B 1
U.S. Will Not Guarantee New Economic Program B 1
[CLARIN 18 Jun]
Brodersohn Appointed Finance Secretary B 1
Domestic Trade Secretariat on Price Controls B 2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 16 Jun]
Trade Secretary Comments B 2
Government Workers Granted 22-Percent Wage Hike B 2
Reactions to Government's Economic Measures B 3
Political Leaders Comment B 3
CGT Issues Warning [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 15 Jun] B 4
Further CGT Comments [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 18 Jun] B 5
Businessmen Hail Measures [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 15 Jun] B 5

BOLIVIA

Justiniano Says No Economic Package Planned C 1
Candidate Says Government Wants Elections Postponed C 1
Official Denies Charge C 1
PCB's Reyes Examines County's Political Situation C 2
[cross-reference]
Court Rules Against Orlandi Injunction C 2
Electric Power Workers Decide To Strike C 2

CHILE

Government Suspends Political Meetings E 1
Lifts News Media Restrictions E 1
Del Valle on U.S. State Department Statement E 2

COLOMBIA

Betancur Addresses Nation on Strike, Economy F 1
President Decrees Dry Law, Security Measures F 7

PERU

Belaunde Discusses Labor, Debt Problems J 1

URUGUAY

French President Replies to Sanguinetti Proposals K 1
Ferreira Criticizes Government Economic Policy K 1

MEXICO

Secretaries Meet With EEC Representative M 1
De la Madrid Visits FRG, Meets Von Weizsacker M 1
[cross-reference]
Foreign Relations Official on Nicaragua, U.S. M 1
Cuban Ambassador Comments on Radio Marti M 2
Military Advisers in Nicaragua M 2
Secretariat on Trade Agreements With Israel M 2

PANAMA

President Ardito Barletta Returns From U.S. Visit N 1
President Speaks on Economy, Foreign Debt N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Immigration Director Expels ARDE's Chamorro P 1
Urbina Says Mexico's Not Manipulating Contadora P 1

EL SALVADOR

Army Intensifies Counterinsurgency Operation P 1

NICARAGUA

Ortega Discusses U.S. Senate Vote, Contadora P 2
Delegation To Visit Contadora Countries Proposed P 4
Defense Ministry Conducts Explosives Drills P 5
Bolanos Denounces Family Land Expropriation P 5
[DPA]
Social Democratic Party Member Killed in Clash P 6
Students Protest U.S. Contra Aid, Burn Flag P 6
Defense Ministry Reports Recent Contra Actions P 6
Former FDN Chief Urges Collaborators To Desert P 7
'Mercenaries' Kill Six Peasants Near Jinotega P 8
Tribunals Sentence Nine Contras to 30 Years P 8
PRELA Correspondent on Press-Contra Contact P 8
West Germans 'Peacefully' Occupy Their Embassy P 9
[AFP]
Urge Pressure on U.S. [DPA] P 10
Petition Presented to Ambassador [DPA] P 10

CUBA

USSR's Petrovichev Visits Polytechnical Center Q 1
Politburo Members Meet DPRK Foreign Minister Q 1
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 1
Meeting With Montane Orpesa Q 1
ICRT President Opens Office in Moscow Q 1
Cubana Acquires Soviet IL-76 Cargo Planes Q 1
Nicaraguan Minister Attends Tourism Convention Q 1
Mexican Navy Ship Arrives in Havana Port Q 2
Meeting With Ship's Captain Q 2
Officials Discuss Foreign Debt in Brasilia Q 2
Bravo Comments Q 2
Economics Center Director Remarks Q 2
Trade Delegation Visiting Algeria Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Party Leaders Oppose Caribbean Army Idea S 1
Charles Says Caricom Priority in Second Term S 1
Charles Seeks End to Campaign Violence S 2

JAMAICA

Seaga on Concern for Nicaraguans' Political Rights S 2
Government Submits Bill To Postpone Elections S 3
Trade Unions Reject Government Pay Offer S 3

GUYANA

U.S. AID Withdraws, Offices Close 30 June T 1
Withdrawal Criticized T 1
PPP Fears 1986 Elections Will Be Rigged T 2
[BARBADOS ADVOCATE 8 Jun]
Cuban Official Criticizes Radio Marti Broadcasts T 3

DELEGATES ARRIVE IN PANAMA FOR CONTADORA MEETING

PA181842 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0638 GMT 17 Jun 85

[By Agustin de Gracia]

[Text] Panama City, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco has announced that today the Sandinists will propose a "revision" to the mechanisms to be discussed within the Contadora negotiations, adding that "we cannot go on acting as if we were in outer space." Tinoco made this statement upon arriving in this capital at midnight to attend the next meeting between the Contadora Group and the Central American diplomatic representatives, convoked to progress in the drafting of a regional peace treaty. "It is urgent to restate the methods and topics under discussion; we cannot talk about the future without considering the present," Tinoco added.

The Sandinist diplomat's statement contrasts with the optimism that prevails within the Contadora Group regarding the possibility of arriving at an agreement for the final text of the regional peace document during the next 2 months.

Tinoco said that the recent approval by the U.S. Congress of millions of dollars of aid for the "contras affects the Contadora negotiations," "further aggravates the situation," and "reduces the possibilities for understanding." Tinoco called it "regrettable" that the peaceseeking group made up of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela has not issued a formal statement regarding the approval of those funds. "Aggressive actions (such as the ratification of the funds for the 'contras') disarranges the mechanisms used by the Contadora Group, which must focus its efforts on specific problems," Tinoco added.

A week ago, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias said that the Contadora Group should promote "an overall effort" and finish drafting the peace treaty as soon as possible instead of dedicating its efforts to daily conflicts, which would liken its role to that of a "town sheriff."

Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta and Honduran Foreign Secretariat adviser Jorge Hernandez Alcerro, who will also attend today's meeting, arrived on the same flight as Tinoco. The Salvadoran and Honduran diplomats insisted on the need to continue debating the matters pending from last month's meeting, partcularly at this phase of the efforts, considered "very important" by the Honduran delegate. "We have an agenda, and I see no reason why the Contadora process should be altered," Acevedo Peralta said.

The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister said that the Salvadoran, Honduran, and Costa Rican delegates held a meeting in San Jose today with the purpose of "unifying criteria" for tomorrow's meeting. [as received]

Nicaragua's Tinoco Cited

PA181831 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Panama City -- The survival of Contadora depends on its ability to cope with and solve the specific problems that are threatening peace in Central America, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said here today.

Tinoco arrived here early this morning to participate in a crucial meeting of the Contadora Group with the Central American plenipotentiary delegates. It is (?prudent) and necessary to repeat the topics we are discussing. Contadora cannot speak of the future without discussing the present, he added. He emphasized that one cannot ignore the fact that millions of dollars have been assigned to finance the counterrevolutionary forces, which means more war in Central America.

Tinoco added that the Reagan administration continues with a number of measures [word indistinct] of economic aggression and is promoting actions that only worsen the situation. One cannot ignore all this and substitute with future or likely agreements. We must devote ourselves to finding specific solutions to the problems that have been brought up, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco advised.

EUROPEAN-LATIN AMERICAN TALKS BEGIN IN BRASILIA

PY172210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0829 GMT 17 Jun 85

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Jun (EFE) -- Through the congressional organizations, Latin America and Europe are beginning talks to find practical solutions to the problems of development and foreign debt. These talks, unprecedented since the aggravation of the 1982 world economic crisis, began today at the 4-day session of the seventh European-Latin American inter-parliamentary conference in Brasilia.

In his speech at the opening of the conference, Brazilian President Jose Sarney stated last night that the foreign debt cannot be paid with the hunger and unemployment of the peoples, and called for a dialogue with the EEC nations.

The EEC countries, which have adopted a common position with the United States regarding the Latin American foreign debt, have admitted that economic crisis can lead to social tensions, as stated by Italian Carla Barberella, chairwoman of the EEC council of ministers. In her speech last night, Barbarella also called for a dialogue to open new paths for economic cooperation with Latin America.

The EEC and the United States insist on their stance that the foreign debt problem must be solved with the creditors within the financial norms established by the IMF and the World Bank, which do not admit the possibility of a political dialogue with Latin American countries through the Cartegena Consensus.

Sarney stated that the plans for economic readjustment proposed by the IMF are not sufficient in themselves. He said that more cooperation is needed to create greater world trade possibilities that will allow the payment to creditors and the development of nations.

Argentine legislator Luis A. Leon, Barbarella, and Brazilian Pratini de Moraes will be the main speakers on the foreign debt issue at the sessions that began today. Barbarella stated last night that the foreign debt issue will be one of the main subjects to be discussed at the seventh interparliamentary conference.

In a first analysis of the seriousness of the debt problem, President Sarney stated last night that democratic stability in Latin America not only depends on its insitutions but also on the social balance that promotes respect for the most elemental rights of the individual.

Parliamentary circles at the conference have expressed concern over the drastic effects and the threat that the economic crisis poses to Latin American democracies in general and especially to Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Uruguay.

The Latin American countries as a whole are suffering the consequences of the worst crisis in the century. Their foreign debts are approaching $400 billion, and the efforts for an economic readjustment so far have only yielded partial results.

Regarding the regional situation, several questions were posed on unemployment, demographic growth, undernourishment, and the protection of the environment in Latin America. Another subject of special interest will be the situation in Central America and the efforts of the Contadora Group, an initiative which will deserve new support from the conference. Human rights and Latin American integration will also be discussed during the sessions.

Cuban Observer on Foreign Debt

FL182218 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1949 GMT 18 Jun 85

[By Luis Alberto Garcia]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The foreign debt is the most serious problem Latin America has faced in its history, Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has said. During his participation as observer at the seventh EEC and Latin American interparliamentary conference, Bravo Pardo underscored that there has never existed in the continent a more serious and alarming crisis, not only because of the present situation but because of the future one. The Cuban delegation is trying to make the foreign debt issue a priority discussion topic among the parliament members meeting in Brasilia this week.

Interest in this matter is made evident by the presence of one of the main specialists on the subject, Jose Luis Rodriguez, deputy director of Havana's world economy research center.

According to Bravo Pardo, underdeveloped countries' foreign debts reached a level which is impossible to be paid under present conditions and, for that reason, he believes a joint action of debtor countries is necessary in order to achieve political negotiation. The idea is for rich countries to assume the poor countries' foreign debt through their own banks by financing them through a 12-percent reduction of their gigantic military spending, Bravo Pardo said. The official asserted that there is agreement in Latin America regarding the fact that payment of the debt endangers our countries' economic development. Bravo Pardo said the foreign debt matter is linked to an unfair international economic order which needs profound changes. He was also concerned with the increase of the value of the dollar in relation to other currencies. He concluded by saying: Each dollar we received in Cuba a few years ago costs $1.50 now.

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT ADMITS NICARAGUA

FL181652 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1625 GMT 17 Jun 85

[By Luis Alberto Garcia Aguirre]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 17 June, (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan legislator Rafael Solis Cerda said that Nicaragua today became a member of the Latin American Parliament by unanimous vote of the member countries. Solis Cerda said that the Nicaraguan Government considers its acceptance into the Latin American Parliament as recognition of the legitimacy of the Nicaraguan elections of 1984. The Nicaraguan legislator also said this act is important in view of the positions assumed and maintained by the U.S. Government, above all the U.S. Congress' recent approval of $38 million in aid for the contras. Solis Cerda warned that U.S. support of the rebels against the Sandinist government aggravates the Central American crisis and creates the danger of war in that region.

CENTRAL BANK ORDERS BANKS TO REOPEN 19 JUNE

PY181601 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1127 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA) -- The Argentine Central Bank today instructed banks and other financial organizations to reopen tomorrow, 19 June, thus ending the bank and exchange holiday. These organizations will be open to the public from 1000 to 1900, which means that the work day has been extended 3 hours since the previous work day was from 1000 to 1600. The new schedule will be in effect only until 21 June.

U.S. WILL NOT GUARANTEE NEW ECONOMIC PROGRAM

PY190150 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] Economic Coordination Secretary Adolfo Canitrot has rejected the possibility that the United States will set up an economic guarantee to stabilize the new economic program and especially the fixed exchange rate between the dollar and the austral, which has been set at 80 U.S. cents to 1 austral.

During an unexpected meeting with CLARIN, Canitrot denied the possibility that the U.S. Treasury Department will grant a loan, stating that "we have not been negotiating, as has been said in some places, a $1-billion loan with the Treasury Department." Canitrot also denied that the economic team is supporting the entry [into the country] of speculative [golondrina] capital, such as happened during former Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz' tenure, through a fixed and guaranteed exchange rate. "This type of capital may enter the country," he said, " but we are not interested in it because it is short-term capital."

Canitrot also maintained that "the support for the established fixed exchange rate will come within the next few days from incoming dollars when the grain exporters receive their payments from abroad." He also expressed his optimism in stating that "things will not be changing from day to day, as happened before the reforms," and he stressed that "we hope that all the dollars do not arrive together, otherwise we will have to issue money."

The official declined to remark on how the public sector's program would end, because according to some official evaluations, the government, with the latest measures, will need to collect approximately 2 points of gross domestic product ($1.4 billion) in order to balance its books by the end of the year, that is, according to the announcement on 14 June.

It has been confirmed within the private business sector that the exporters will sell their foreign exchange within the next few days due to the strong attraction of interest rates, which, it is estimated, will be very strong.

BRODERSOHN APPOINTED FINANCE SECRETARY

PY181808 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1738 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM) -- Mario Simon Brodersohn was today appointed secretary of finance, replacing Norberto Bautista Bertaina, whose resignation has been accepted through Decree 1122. The Public Information Secretariat announced that Brodersohn's appointment was made public through Decree 1123. Until now, Brodersohn had been president of the National Development Bank and had led the Argentine delegation that negotiated the latest accord with the IMF.

DOMESTIC TRADE SECRETARIAT ON PRICE CONTROLS

PY162126 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The Domestic Trade Secretariat yesterday launched its campaign to control prices by announcing that as of Monday maximum prices for livestock on all meat markets would equal last Wednesday's maximum prices at the Liniers meat market. The Secretariat also ordered all newspapers that raised their prices last Friday to set them back to those of last Wednesday. In addition the Secretariat reported that as of Monday the retail price of any commodity may not exceed the factory price by more than 60 percent. Furthermore, wholesalers may not post prices that are more than 20 percent above the manufacturer's cost.

On Monday the Secretariat is also expected to interview economy students, some of whom will be hired to increase the number of price inspectors. Police will also help in keeping the price freeze enforced, the Secretariat said.

In a separate development yesterday, government sources denied that Domestic Trade Secretary Julio Mendez had resigned in disagreement with the price freeze.

Industrial firms and retail traders were instructed yesterday to report to secretariat officials by next Thursday, bringing with them lists of prices valid on June 12.

Meanwhile some retailers filed complaints that suppliers are already trying to beat the price controls. "For example, they are billing us for the price of coffee but really selling us yerba mate," said one grocer.

Trade Secretary Comments

PY181818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1910 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Domestic Trade Secretary Julio Mendez this morning submitted his resignation but withdrew it in the afternoon after he received the businessmen's backing for the price freeze policy. Mendez made this announcement during a press conference he held in the offices of the Domestic Trade Secretariat. During the press conference Mendez stated, however, that he still opposes the implementation of "price controls" whenever they are "out of context." However, he approved their implementation in the present case because they are part of a policy of general adjustments.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS GRANTED 22-PERCENT WAGE HIKE

PY181604 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1439 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has ordered a salary hike of 22.59 percent on the amounts payable on 31 May for government personnel not subject to collective labor bargaining agreements, according to official information released today. This increase was granted in keeping with the decision to adjust salaries to cover 90 percent of the inflation of the previous month. The salary hike applies to employees of state-owned banks and to the higher echelons of government workers as well.

REACTIONS TO GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

Political Leaders Comment

PY160115 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 0150 GMT on 15 June carries a 750-word report with reactions from various political leaders to the economic measures adopted by the Alfonsin government on 14 June.

Cesar Jaroslavsky, chairman of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, stated that the measures "mark a call to strenghten the people in order to overcome the crisis, with or without the support of the leaders, or against the will of the leaders."

The item adds that La Rioja Governor Carlos S. Menem stated that the government's message "puts into effect the war economy." He expressed hope that the plan "will have positive results, without damaging the poor and working sectors." "This is an emergency plan for a totally unusual and abnormal situation which has been going on for some time now," the governor stated.

UCR Deputy Jesus Rodriguez, head of the lower house Budget and Financial Committee, states that "the government message reflects the demands of the people who want to put an end to the problems affecting the Argentine people, especially the poor."

UCR Senator Antonio Bernhongaray expressed his "general agreement with the measures," adding that "the alternatives for the government were very grim and that the measures represent a tough and important decision, but we are convinced that major surgery was necessary."

In a 950-word item, Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 0310 GMT on 15 June carries more reactions of political leaders. Enrique Garcia Vazquez, former Central Bank president and UCR economist, expressed hope that "all Argentines support the new program because this is not a problem of a government but of a country." He also expressed hope that "the new currency, called austral, will have the necessary credibility and power required by the authorities." The article adds that Peronist economist Eduardo Setti "was very pessimistic about the fate of the program, pointing out that he does not see how it could be carried out."

Christian Democratic Party President Carlos Auyero termed the economic measures " a dangerous and adventurous plan." He added that "there are no structural social compensation measures for the workers."

Socialist Movement leader Luis Zamora stated that this plan "not only is incompatible with the workers' needs but also inconsistent and nonviable; the sacrifice proposed by President Alfonsin will lead to doom."

Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 0223 GMT on 15 June carries a 300-word report on reaction from several political leaders after meeting with the Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli during which the minister explained the guidelines of the new government economic plan. Alvaro Alsogaray, head of the Union of the Democratic Center, declined to give his opinion before making a thorough analysis of the subject. Francisco Manrique, however, termed the plan correct, according to TELAM. "This is a plan against a voracious foe, inflation," Manrique, president of the Federal Party, stated.

Mario Gurioli, Justicialist Party deputy for Buenos Aires Province, stated that "the crisis will still be paid for by the poor." He added that Congress should have been consulted, and that "President Alfonsin's attitude showed disrespect for the institutional mechanisms of democracy."

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in another 470-word item released at 0221 GMT on 15 June reports that Juan Jose Zanola, leader of the Union of Bank Employees, stated that "what concerns us most is the unemployment and the drop in salaries that this plan could provoke." Railroad workers leader Raul Ravitti said that "the situation is extremely serious because to accept the IMF demands to adopt these measures shows oppression, a dependence we repudiate." State employees leader German Abdala expressed "his total opposition to this liberal policy that only seeks to aggravate our dependence." He added that "the state must be a pillar and suitable instrument for a policy of economic growth and reorganization," the item concludes.

CGT Issues Warning

PY151730 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) warned the government yesterday it would not accept a drop in wages or increases in unemployment as offshoots from the implementation of the pending package of economic measures and announced a "state of alert and mobilization."

Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo was left cooling his heels yesterday when the CGT refused to meet with him for a briefing on the economic measures to be announced later in the day, taking government-labour relations to the verge of another breakdown. In a five-point statement, CGT Secretary-General Jorge Triaca informed Barrionuevo of their decision not to attend his briefing session, having resolved to:

Reject the invitation "because the government not only did not heed their suggestions on how to reactivate the economy, but embarked on a totally different programme, bypassing labour once again as passive observers";

Denounce the fallacy implied in announcing price and tariff freezes the day after all public utility rates were officially hiked, leading to frenzied markups in basic family needs;

Warn the government the workers' organization "would not permit the new measures to spell out lower salaries and greater unemployment;"

Clarify that no labour leader, technical adviser, or economic consultant took part in any way in drawing up the government-announced package of economic measures;

Maintain a nationwide state of alert and mobilization of workers unions and reiterate its call to businessmen, farmers, and other social sectors to work out a joint programme to safeguard production and jobs.

In a related event, 62 Organizations Press Secretary Armando Cavalieri also announced that the 62 "has not been consulted nor given its backing to any economist who, allegedly in the name of the party, may have cooperated in drawing up these or any other government-sponsored economic measures."

On the strike front rails will grind to a halt on June 25 and July 2 as railway unions announced the protest measure only hours after Argentine Railways trustee Jose Luis Salmeron presided over a ceremony setting up a consulting committee on railway policy, which will include representatives from all four railroad unions.

Further CGT Comments

PY182224 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Argentine labour's top delegate at the International Labor Organization (ILO) conference, CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini, yesterday said President Raul Alfonsin's administration chose the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over the CGT in setting economic policy.

Meanwhile, in Buenos Aires, a source on the CGT directive council said that today's assembly of confederation delegates would not announce strike action to protest the government's economic reform plan but would warn of its "eventual consequences" for workers. Council members reached the conclusion after being briefed yesterday by Peronist economists, the source said.

Ubaldini, in his address to ILO delegates in Geneva where the conference is being held, said that as a result the CGT has been forced to implement the second stage of its "battle plan. The government has opted for the IMF and not for the constructive proposals of the CGT," the brewers' leader said. "That is why, in order to defend the rights of workers and the interests of production, we've entered the second stage of our battle plan."

Ubaldini also criticized the government for having maintained military-decreed union legislation 18 months after democracy was reestablished. "The present government has maintained in its entirety, the anti-union legislation of the military dictatorship," he said. Referring to the ILO-recognized rights to strike and negotiate collective wage contracts, Ubaldini said "the dictatorship suspended these and the constitutional government has not yet reestablished them."

Back in Buenos Aires yesterday, the Teachers' Confederation [CTERA] in a statement demanded the government reverse its economic reform plan and instead "respond to the hopes of the people." CTERA, which last Saturday announced a 24-hour pay strike for June 26, is the first union to have decided on protest action since the plan was revealed last Friday. And in Santa Fe yesterday teachers were the first reported group to strike since the plan announcement and the wage freeze. Provincial teachers striking two hours per shift are demanding pay hikes.

The Federation of Court Clerks (FJA) also announced its members would strike 24 hours tomorrow. The FJA's strike is aimed at protesting the Lower House's refusal to okay a 25 percent pay bonus contained in a draft law on judicial wages.

Businessmen Hail Measures

PY151808 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Economic Planning and Coordinating Secretary Adolfo Canitrot were warmly applauded yesterday by businessmen in separate meetings at the Economic Ministry and Domestic Trade Secretariat to explain the administration's new economic measures.

In contrast to mostly negative reactions received in similar meetings between political parties and labour representatives and Ministers Antonio Troccoli and Hugo Barrionuevo, respectively, businessmen from 25 leading firms hailed the programme as something "we should all support," said Eduardo Braun Cantilo of Astarsa Shipyards. Industrialist Enrique Pescarmona later said it was a bold plan, adding that those present reacted favourably and "with understanding toward this policy the government has undertaken to attack the inflationary scourge head-on."

JUSTINIANO SAYS NO ECONOMIC PACKAGE PLANNED

PY190156 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spansh 0000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Freddy Justiniano has confirmed that the government will not issue any economic package since it would allegedly cause a new confrontation with the labor sector, Congress, and political parties and this is to be avoided so that the 14 July elections may held in a normal atmosphere.

[Begin recording] We want to avoid a confrontation between those sectors that have categorically expressed their opposition to the implementation of any economic read re-adjustment before the elections. [end recording]

CANDIDATE SAYS GOVERNMENT WANTS ELECTION POSTPONED

PY141350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Victor Paz Estenssoro has disclosed in a press conference that government officials have proposed to him the postponement of the 14 July elections. Paz Estenssoro, a former president and presidential candidate for the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR], has noted that the actions of Siles Zuazo's government clearly reveal its double-dealing. On the one hand, he says, the government gives the impression of being clearly committed to holding the elections while it is making decisions that are not for a government with just some 50 more days in office to make.

[Begin recording -- in progress] ...To let you know that the MNR has proof that government officials are seeking to postpone the elections scheduled for 14 July. These officials are undertaking concerted actions with certain political groups of the extreme right and left that oppose the elections, because the elections would reveal their lack of any following. [end recording]

Official Denies Charge

PY150330 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Former Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena, current secretary for political affairs of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], speaking on behalf of the governement, has replied to statements made last night in a press conference by Victor Paz Estenssoro, presidential candidate for the historic faction of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR-H].

[Begin recording] The charges made by Victor Paz Estenssoro only points out the concern of our stronger political adversaries regarding our policy. They are concerned over the great mass dimension that my party, the MNRI, is taking on in these elections. Therefore, it is understandable that the charges have been made by the MNR-H leader.

As the public knows, Paz Estenssoro's party has not found any support among the peasants of the high plateaus or in other parts of the country in contrast to the support given to the MNRI, which the peasant masses follow.

Victor Paz Estenssoro charges that we are trying to postpone the elections in totally illogical, because in order to postpone elections, a law sanctioned by Congress, which is controlled by the MNR-H and the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] lead by Hugo Banzer Suarez, is needed.

As you know, if the MNR-H and the ADN do not want to postpone the elections, there will not be any postponement and no one will be able to change that decision. Therefore, elections will be held without fail on the scheduled date. [end recording]

PCB'S REYES EXAMINES COUNTRY'S POLITICAL SITUATION

For article entitled "Toward New Frontiers" by Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] First Secretary Simon Reyes Rivera which appears in the 5 June issue of PRAVDA, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 14 June Soviet DAILY REPORT.

COURT RULES AGAINST ORLANDINI INJUNCTION

PY181440 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpt] According to the La Paz Apellate Court, the Orlandini case has been cleared.

Radio Panamericana held an exclusive interview with Dr Hugo Ramirez Mendoza, the president of the court that has passed judgment on the constitutional injunction filed by the Orlandini enterprise against the intervention of the Totoral mine. Dr Ramirez Mendoza will now expand on the outcome of the injunction:

[Begin recording] This constitutional injunction was originally filed against the Totoral mineworkers, mineworkers leader Chaparro, and the labor minister. Afterward, the injunction was extended to include the mining minister. After a painstaking analysis, a strictly legal one, was conducted, the injunction was ruled to be illegal. [end recording]

ELECTRIC POWER WORKERS DECIDE TO STRIKE

PY181430 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Demanding more concern from the Bolivian Electric Power Company [COBEE] over their socioeconomic claims, COBEE workers are starting an indefinite general strike beginning 18 June at 0000. [as heard]

This decision was made during meetings held in La Paz and Zongo. This information was supplied to Radio Panamericana by COBEE La Paz mixed trade union Secretary General Alfonso Chavez.

The COBEE workers are demanding a monthly salary of approximately 200 million Bolivian pesos, which of course includes bonuses, readjustments, family allowances, and other benefits. Should COBEE's indefinite general strike take place, then La Paz will be blacked out.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS POLITICAL MEETINGS

PY190331 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Political and party meetings have been suspended beginning today. This measure is included in Resolution No 38 released by the emergency zone chief. Details of this report are given by reporter Jose Francisco Contreras.

[Begin recording] Resolution No 38 released recently by the chief of the emergency zone of the metropolitan region and San Antonio Province states that political and party meetings are henceforth suspended, and all meetings to be held in public places will need the authorization of the emergency zone chief.

Taking into account the powers bestowed by law upon the emergency zone chief, Resolution No 38 states:

1. Beginning today and for as long as the current state of emergency is in effect, all political and party meetings are absolutely forbidden.

2. All meetings to be held in public places will need the authorization of the emergency zone chief.

3. The above-mentioned authorization will not be necessary in the following cases: A. For celebrations, representations, exhibitions and shows held in public places intended for these purposes, provided that these gatherings take place normally; B. family, social, or recreational meetings which are held in private homes or halls; and C. meetings of organizations with legal statutes, provided they are held in their respective sites or social clubs, and having as their exclusive objective the discussion of matters provided by the law as related to their exclusive function.

4. The authorization cited in point No 2 of this resolution will be granted after a request submitted at least 10 days in advance, that is, 10 days before the meeting is to be held in a public place. The request must be submitted by at least two persons who will be responsible for the normal and orderly conduct of the meeting. They must also state the objective, place, date, and hour of the meeting. This request must be submitted to the emergency zone chief who will see that this resolution is fully respected through the control of the forces of order and security that are subordinate to this zone. [end recording]

Lifts News Media Restrictions

PY180301 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The government hopes that the substantial reductions of restrictions resulting from the lifting of the state of siege will be fully felt and acknowledged by the people. This statement was made by Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra, when he spoke with the press after a special meeting of the council of ministers. Regarding the meeting, Cuadra said that it was of an informative nature, and that it dealt exclusively with the lifting of the state of siege. Regarding the freedom of information and of opinion, Minister Cuadra stated that as Decree No 1,217 of November 1984 had been abolished, the suspension of some news media covered by Article 1 of that decree also ends. He added that the prior censorship of the magazine HOY ends, and that the previous special authorization that had to be given by the government secretariat for the treatment of information with political content or connotation has also been abolished.

Regarding political parties, Minister Cuadra stressed the importance of the measures.

[Begin recording] [Cuadra] This is a legislation implemented by the courts on the issue. Basically it refers to the activities that organizations claiming to be political parties can carry out in the country provided that they do not violate the law on political parties. If these organizations do not comply with the law on political parties, they cannot be called political parties.

[Reporter] Does this mean that within a state of emergency the political parties could not carry on their activities...

[Cuadra, interrupting] All persons, of course, can express their opinions provided they do so within the legal and constitutional norms. This means that Article (?424) provides that political parties cannot be organized because it has not been established by the laws. [end recording]

Cuadra then explained that a citizen can give his opinion on any aspect of national life, provided it is done within the legal framework. However, if this person claims to be a member of a political party and gives his opinion, then his opinion cannot be published because political parties do not legally exist. Cuadra finally explained that those who violate state of emergency norms would be at the disposition of the courts. He further explained that there has been no pressure from abroad on the government to adopt this measure.

DEL VALLE ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

PY182137 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Referring to the U.S. State Department statement on the lifting of the state of siege in Chile, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated that the measure was adopted for internal security reasons. He said that measures considered necessary for the country's internal security are adopted independently from what is said abroad. The foreign minister was referring to the statement made by the U.S. State Department praising the lifting of the state of siege but adding that there are still other restrictions on constitutional guarantees prevailing in Chile due to the state of emergency.

Del Valle also stated that the ministers' report on the NASA project to extend the Mataveri Airport on Easter Island is ready. He said that the report will be submitted to the president of the Republic within the next few hours. This report has been prepared by the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, and interior.

BETANCUR ADDRESSES NATION ON STRIKE, ECONOMY

PA182059 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0135 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Address to the nation by President Belisario Betancur; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] We all believe that there are many important hings on which we should state our opinion. You can imagine that this is particularly true for a president. One must choose from a large list in order not to injustly and egoistically justify and defend oneself because when the president sought his job, he knew what his responsibilities would be. The important thing is that commentaries by the president should not be taken as bitter responses [word indistinct] to catastrophic situations that sometimes take place in the streets, or to the frustrations of some or many.

Our main enemy right now is pessimism. For this reason, the government must provide information and give explanations. It does not have a reason to enter into polemics, worsen disputes, or twist facts with arguments and counterarguments. In a democracy like ours, we can protest within the framework of the law. The government must not take sides. It must just tell its side of the story, closely adjusting to the truth. It should not, for any reason, use truth as a banner to act against someone. The government must remain objective, which is what we have done by telling the organisers of the strike the reasons why they should not promote something that is so full of danger.

We can [words indistinct] terrorist elements. It is fair to acknowledge here that the Democratic Union Front, which comprises three large unions, [words indistinct], will not participate because it is discussing its demands with the government and because [words indistinct] within the law and not outside the law [words indistinct]. We must understand that we can protest on an orderly fashion without letting the terrorists use us, which they often do without us realizing that they are doing so. We must understand that the most important thing is peace and that peace can be broken by useless strikes unless we first think about our fatherland.

It is true that we live in a world full of conflict. However, in spite of this framework, we have positive signs of progress. In Latin America, Colombia is one of the few countries that continues having gross national product [GNP] increases and a manageable inflation rate. We have concluded a lengthy process to restructure our debt which is, proportionally speaking, the smallest in the hemisphere and the one with the best deadlines and lowest interest rates. We have done this without giving up our sovereignty or our independence.

We are about to achieve a revolution in foreign trade. Look at this: We have traditionally competed in the markets with highly produced goods that have a very small negotiations margin. However, we are now moving into the exportation of strategic goods such as food, ferronickel, coal, and oil. Very soon our sales abroad will grow spectacularly. This will bring wealth to the entire Colombian economy. This has been clearly seen by our creditors. That is why more investors want to establish links with our economy. Therefore, the country can look at its immediate future calmly, and with hope.

We have just concluded a successful meeting with our good friend Venezuelan President Dr Jaime Lusinchi. With him we signed cultural, commercial, transport, security, and anti-drug trafficking agreements. We agreed on many international matters, our reciprocal relations, and, for example, the defusing of the border issue situation. I confess that the understanding between our two sister nations has seldom been so intense and the outlook of our relations so promising.

It is evident that this situation notably contributes to progress and to the reactivation of our economies.

Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez has been on a trip to China, Korea, and Japan. In these countries, he was able to observe the international prestige that Colombia has. Economic, commercial, and financial doors were opened to increase trade with those rich countries.

I admit that we have problems, and there are discussions on how to solve them. This is natural in democracies. Our decisions aimed at improving the economy, achieving peace, and reducing unemployment, for example, are criticized by some people who present alternatives that are always carefully analyzed by the government and implemented if they are fruitful. The Union of Colombian Workers [UTC], the Confederation of Colombian workers [CTC], and the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] are doing this right now in talks with six state ministers.

One of the initial results of the recovery is that the GNP has increased. The GNP, which represents the country's total assets and services, was four times larger last year than it was in 1983. By the end of 1985, we will have completed 80 percent of the 4-year plan that this government established for itself: to build 400,000 homes. Soon, new decisions will be made to further benefit the popular classes. [Words indistinct], but unemployment is high. Yes, in spite of the fact that in the past 2 years we created 320,000 new jobs, a flood of women and young people who were seeking jobs absorbed every single one. Last week we set in motion an employment promotion mission. Some pessimists have said this is just one more mission that will suggest candy and handicraft factories when the problem is deeper than that. Others will think: Well, here comes another gringo. However, Kennedy [not further identified] is the No 1 employment expert in the world. Imagine that in spite of the fact that he is a gringo, 5 years ago he was hired by communist China to direct an employment mission there.

Let's talk about what we are going to be doing with labor federations, with the workers, and with businessmen to employ more workers by reducing the number of overtime hours with a system of salaries based on the number of hours worked and by making the labor system function in line with the more jobs goal without touching the rights gained by the workers. Meanwhile, the social plan for peace will create jobs for peasant families and for people who live in small municipalities, something that is already being done. By stimulating small enterprises, developing national and international tourism, and a very aggressive policy aimed at obtaining useful and healthy foreign investment -- this is the type of investment that will not displace national capital, that will create jobs, that will bring foreign exchange, that will bring technology -- we will continue generating more and more jobs and more income.

We have intensified the new school program designed to give a complete education in five grades to citizens who live in remote rural areas and who were frustrated because previously they could only enroll in one or two grades. The number of this kind of school has grown from 500 in 1980 to 5,500 in 1985. The number of students has grown from 25,000 to 275,000. This is a silent revolution that is already being copied in other countries.

Now, let's take a look at some constructive work. As you know, last year, with the support of the news media, the Red Cross, UNICEF, and the Health Ministry, we initiated a vaccination campaign that the United Nations characterized as one of the most important world events in 1984 because this effort was the framework for participation in solidarity. The entire country was mobilized. Now we are rapidly working on vaccinations to prevent six diseases: poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, and tuberculosis.

This year childhood disease prevention work will move to a new phase called the Children Survival Plan.

The consolidation of the national health system is being implemented through resources supplied by the World Bank and us. The system is financed with $70 million or approximately 10 billion pesos. The idea is for health to be a government social enterprise. In a more direct way, this program will reach less developed regions. Of course, this does not yet represent a solution to the hospital crisis. The solution to this problem will be the main task to be carried out during our government's remaining year. We will cover the deficits, but we want a lasting solution. That is why we will present bills to the Congress that will make hospitals, regular operations lasting and sufficient. These bills will stress the principles of modern hospital administration regarding information, accounting, financial analysis, and management.

Another topic: In my recent talks with labor federations, I told them that salaries will be increased as our economic and fiscal situation improves. Meanwhile, we will resort to all measures and make all possible efforts to defend salaries and their purchasing power. As you know, we worked on this over the weekend. In fact, we worked on this today until a few moments ago. We never lost sight of the need that salaries keep their purchasing power. That is why we authorized minimum wages to be adjusted by 20 percent as of December. Food will be abundant as of this month and prices, raised due to cold weather, will begin to decrease. The government does not hesitate to assume responsibility for price controls whenever necessary. At the request of the democratic labor federations, we have already created crop insurance for rice, potatoes, and corn. This insurance has been a workers' dream for approximately 20 years.

Other causes of the shortage have been speculation, monopoly, and price abuse. We combat these practices through heavy fines, detentions, and the publication of prices authorized for producers. However, the best shortage control is you -- citizens' vigilance in every neighborhood and avenue through distribution centers, community boards, and price committees. Consumer groups should be formed. Governors, mayors, and police inspectors should visit the markets on their days of operation. They should look at prices themselves and punish speculators.

As for utilities -- water, energy, sewage, sanitation, telephone -- we have been improving them, and the people know this. We have been extending these services to poorer neighborhoods, always applying the formula through which those who possess more should pay more so that those who own less can pay less. This is just. We are working with growing rates in wealthy neighborhoods.

As for food, the government guarantees the supply of nonperishable products, including rice, lentils, beans, and peas. The Agricultural-Livestock Marketing Institute [IDEMA] has taken all of its supplies to supermarkets, conpensation funds, and mobile markets. The prices for these products are lower than those in retail stores and markets. The government also guarantees the stability of prices for wheat flour, corn, and edible oils through agreements and controls. This is also extened to yellow and white corn flour.

As a result of proposals presented by the three federations of the Democratic Trade Union Front, namely, the UTC, the CTC, and the CGT, and meetings held by representatives of all labor federations and the national government, as well as myself, the following measures have been taken, which I want to report to all workers to stress the futility of the strike:

The strengthening of the popular food market and the basic food products through trade unions, family subsidy funds, producer and consumer cooperatives, organized merchants, and central depots, as I mentioned before;

The agreement on prices and qualities of food and manufactured products between the national government and the productive sector with the participation of labor federation representatives;

The establishment of crop insurance for corn, potatoes, and rice according to a request presented by the Democratic Trade Union Front. As I mentioned before, this was a dream of many years;

The sellers' obligation to indicate the price for consumers on the product packaging.

We reiterate that all penalties are in force, as well as the obligation of the industry and commerce superintendents in Bogota and mayors in all other cities to strictly control prices and heavily fine speculators through the confiscation of the products and even closing businesses. They should also go as far as detaining speculators for as long as 30 days.

According to a presidential directive dated 6 June, the Government Ministry and departmental and municipal authorities will coordinate a process for the consumer protection councils to exert an effective vigilance and control over the staple prices. However, we will have the proper publicity -- you have probably seen it on television -- to inform the consumer about the real prices of all items so the consumer may offer his help in controlling these prices. In addition, the government has decided to facilitate the financial strengthening of cooperatives. Above all, the most important thing is strengthening the agrarian fund which, as of this week, will again serve the interests of small peasant producers through a fundamental reorganization with much lower interest rates.

My fellow citizens, I wish to repeat today the invitation that I had the pleasure of issuing to the Trade Union Confederation of Colombian Workers [CSTC] in my letter dated 3 June, so that the unions, community action boards, cooperative organizations, and the political parties or movements, which represent the community in one way or the other, launch a joint strategy with producers organizations and especially consumers organizations so we monitor the prices affecting food for families. I know that we must also undertake a profound modernization of the Labor and Social Security Ministry with the labor union. I have been advocating this modernization since I worked in this ministry more than 20 years ago. This is a task in which the trade unions must undoubtedly play a key role, as I said to the labor leaders this week.

Despite the economic situation, we are not dogmatic or stubborn. Our only pledge is to seek the country's welfare. That is why we seek international support; that is why we seek national consultations. However, this is always done independently and with sovereignty, without accepting solutions that imply more poverty and less development. International capitalists as merciless in their conditions to facilitate their credit, even concerning countries like ours which have proven they are responsible and serious debtors, they only think about making gigantic profits, and they impose conditions that prove catastrophic for the poor nations' economies. That is why we do not accept credits with asphyxiating compromises; that is why we enacted our own program. It was thoroughly analyzed and discussed in the country and in congress, by a group of formidable parliamentary members who left no stone unturned.

Some foreign credits bring more problems than the ones they are meant to solve. That is why all the fine print must be read carefully. We have read the details until we achieved favorable conditions like some communist countries have done; including the renegotiations carried out by China and Cuba.

We will not let the country be asphyxiated just to assuage the voracity of certain bankers. We accept the criticism and observations concerning the results obtained by our efforts to improve our economic situation and create more jobs, but we do not accept international tutelage concerning our development programs.

In my opinion, the necessary condition for a national debate and the participation of free men in our policies is nonviolence -- rejection of all types of coercion, civic or moral blackmail, and every type of totalitarism. In fact, violence opposes democracy. In the history of mankind, terrorism appears as a plague, which fortunately only affects minorities. It has been announced that terrorism will infiltrate the protest demonstrations and strike scheduled for the 20th. The threat of terrorism arises with a strike, not through conviction but through coercion. Our peace policy, as you know, is designed for those who seek to exert their rights in peaceful freedom -- in other words, for the majority of the country.

The strike decreed for the 20th is illegal and unjustified, and I have personally said this to the organizers, but nothing was achieved. The strike will not be carried out against the government or the president, but against peace and the legitimate interests of the workers. I have no doubts about this. The truth is that a great part of the organizations that have convoked the strike are pledged to achieve peace, and they are really interested in consolidating peace. Perhaps that is why some of the strike's goals include a protest aginst terrorism, a struggle for political reforms, and enforcement of the cease-fire agreements signed last year. Practically all Colombians advocate these goals.

Likewise, many ask themselves if the form of struggle chosen under the current circumstances is convenient and opportune, and is useful in achieving our goals. No one ignores that terrorist organizations have been created and become active during these last months, and they will take advantage of the strike to organize attacks and sabotage, undermine the peace policy, and destabilize our institutions. We will not let them create a state of unrest. This has also been forewarned by serious leaders, experienced observers of our national political life. What, then, is the reason for placing the country in such a risk? Why create new problems for the peace policy and citizens' coexistence? Those who are interested in undermining the peace policy think this is quite logical, but it is not reasonable that those who seek consolidation and strengthening of this peace policy should adopt the same conduct.

Consequently, the government, the president in person, once more invites the labor unions to present their demands in a different way, not through a strike. The government has always been willing to participate in a dialogue without intermediaries. The president himself offered this on Friday the 14th to those organizing the strike. The president has invited them to separately analyze all the topics they want with a committee of ministers. They have replied that this is a political strike, and they will go ahead with it anyway. Therefore, they have assumed full responsibility.

Fellow citizens, this hour demands that we act with caution, wisdom, and realism. Now, someone, a person or an organization, should say: We have to know when to end a strike. The whole nation will stand to applaud this patriotism and leadership. This gesture would be praised by our homeland. The same wisdom and good judgment advocated by the government will show quite obviously that the strike should not be carried out and that the organizers should heed the voices raised by every sector in the country to cancel the strike. This includes the church, the political parties, the cooperatives, and all the wise people who care for peace. This does not mean that there are no other legal ways to protest; if any one wants to protest, the government will repress no one. We have not repressed anyone during all the delicate situations we have faced. However, no one should be misled.

We will fulfill our duties in safeguarding public order and protecting people's lives, physical integrity, work, and properties.

All the government sectors, national dependencies at departmental, municipal, and national levels will work on Thursday, and we hope that the country as whole will also work.

The government will support work. We will enforce the purviews granted by the law and, if necessary, through the appropriate mechanisms for special occasions. We will serenely and cautiously give national officials the appropriate authority required in any situation that may arise, remembering that the country is in a state of siege. Fellow citizens, our authorities are alert; each one knows his duty and will know when to carry it out serenely and wisely, without repression but with firmness and decision. Here lies one of the most dramatic commitments of a head of state: He cannot allow himself to be overcome by sadness; he cannot say that all is lost, he must always follow his lodestar. He must decipher and understand the innermost language of good and bad things. He must do so calmly, without fear, with cautious valor.

You have heard me quote the great U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt many times regarding the pessimism that grips peoples in certain eras. He told his U.S. compatriots that the only thing to fear was fear itself. Why? Because it can annihilate people. Irrational fear feeds on itself, leading to the drama described by [Colombian writer Gabriel] Garcia Marquez of a town in which the preposterous idea that something was going to happen began to spread and nobody knew who started it or why. How about us [words indistinct]. Regarding pessimism, someone was telling me a few days ago that while talking with friends engaged in business, he heard them complain. Knowing the situation, he remarked: Didn't you do well last year? I am familiar with your balance sheets. They would simply answer: Yes, but the situation is bad.

We are not on a countdown toward the apocalypse, as some people are predicting. With intelligence, strength of character, patriotism, and an objective dialogue we will forge ahead. We will hold an exemplary, impartial electoral contest, and the new government will have more leeway, regardless of who is the new president to whom I will turn over power on 7 August 1986. I am not an incurable, reckless optimist. As you know, I am someone who began at square one, who virtually had to fight his way through life, who knows that in life one must know how to wait, to be patient, to have will power, to not fall prey to desperation, and who, therefore, knows the whole plot of the movie.

One more word about the strike: I repeat, this is an absolutely political action which has its advantages -- peaceful protest -- and disadvantages -- the path of illegality and the risk of terrorism. Therefore, let its promoters be conscious of the rights they have and also of the rights they are violating. However, there is one thing you understand, explained by a head of state who rejects McCarthyism, which has been generically described as sending to hell anyone who does not understand one's revealed, dogmatic truth. Listen to me: This strike is like an experiment, with Colombian workers as guinea pigs. It has been organized by some to prove their theory that Colombia is in a prerevolutionary stage, as stated in some manuals. They do not care about the consequences, because if something goes wrong the ones who will pay for the experiment will probably be innocent people and not the instigators. Even the labor leaders who have organized the strike may turn out to be the unwitting tools of the terrorists who are arranging attacks on that day, lurking in the shadow of small or large acts of protest. Do not fall into this trap. Beware of the criminals who are ready to pounce on our homeland with their claws.

This is a fundamental part of expanding the democratic space. It means gathering the opinions, attitudes, decisions, and ideas of even the people who do not participate.

It consists of calling upon the multitudinous, joyful will to be part of progress. This is the meaning of my invitation this week to the labor federations to enter into this great social pact and achieve this progress. We are making this progress from La Guajira to Narino and from Choco to the Amazons. A renovating, unstoppable current is changing this country. We are experiencing the shocks, tensions, uncertainties, and surprises brought about by the beginning of all great crusades. Although we are realistically conscious of the difficulties and challenges posed by the current times, we clearly realize that through our efforts we are giving Colombia needed direction, power, and faith so that its future will not depend upon the power of fate but on the creative energy of our people.

We are about to achieve it, compatriots. However, we must still contend with difficulties, like the test to which peace will be subjected this week. I have a sacred oath and a responsibility I cannot shirk. All Colombians may rest assured and feel at ease, because I will be equal to the responsibility that the Colombian people entrusted to me in a decorous, democratic contest. I will be equal to it. I hope that confused minds will reflect and prevent Colombia from plunging into the abyss of violence. The Lord and the intelligence and courage of its people will protect Colombia and make it forge ahead always. Good night.

PRESIDENT DECREES DRY LAW, SECURITY MEASURES

PA182214 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Bogota, 18 Jun (DPA) -- The government of President Belisario Betancur announced today that it will establish a dry law throughout Colombia and will provide special protection for the media, bus and train terminals, and other transportation stations to control outbreaks against public order during the announced national civic stoppage scheduled for Thursday, 20 June.

Government Palace reported that these measures were adopted today by President Betancur, his government cabinet, the National Security Council, and managers of state entities during a special council of ministers, which lasted 3 and 1/2 hours, during which the public order situation in the light of the stoppage called by the Communist Central Labor Organization [Central Obrera Comunista] and the Trade Union Confederation of Colombian Workers (CSTC) was analyzed.

Government (Interior) Mininster Jaime Castro told journalists that the executive is studying all kinds of constitutional and legal possibilities to prevent the stoppage, which has been described as illegal, unjustified, and peace-threatening by the (?president) himself. Castro said that police measures will be taken and that the government will apply the law "against those promoting disturbances and disrupting public peace."

BELAUNDE DISCUSSES LABOR, DEBT PROBLEMS

PY181900 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Weekly press conference held by President Belaunde Terry]

[Excerpts] [Roasario (Shin) from Television Channel 9] Mr President, the much-touted social pact between the businessmen and workers was just signed this morning. However, the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP] is notably absent from this pact. What is your opinion of this? In addition, the public employees who belong to the Inter-Union Confederation of State Employees [CITE] and the teachers of the Sole Trade Union of Education Workers [SUTEP] will start a general indefinite strike tomorrow. What do you think about this strike and the consequences it could have on the change in administration?

[Belaunde] First of all, I lament the CGTP's decision, which I hope is subject to reconsideration. I believe that most Peruvians share my opinion.

Alan Garcia was elected by 46 percent of the Peruvian people. The important percentage that is left should also support him in order to help the country progress. I think that we need at least a 1-year truce to give the new government the opportunity to face the difficult situation in the country. I am exceptionally well aware of this problem.

Regarding the CITE and the SUTEP, I will once more make a friendly appeal to my fellow countrymen even though this is not very much related to my administration because, after all, it will end in 40 days -- I am in quarantine now: In the name of the future, let us not leave our successors a country in a bad state. We need to charge and to receive the revenues. Otherwise, we will not be able to meet our ever-increasing expenses on account of the people's requests. This is not a moment to hold strikes. Regarding the SUTEP, let me ask the Peruvian teachers to their faces and with a hand over their hearts: Tell me, which other government ever did more for the teachers than mine? Let me ask you on behalf of my successor, who as you know belongs to the opposition, to become united in order to make the transition easier. Let it be done as normally as possible. Only the enemies of Peru will benefit from unrest.

[Monica (Delta)] Mr President, according to news reports, Peru has been given the credit rating of value impaired. Can you confirm these reports?

[Belaunde] That is not correct; at least I have not received any reports about that. On the contrary, I have been assured that our efforts are very appreciated. However, we cannot deny that the payments of government loans to foreign banks are delayed. However, we have reported this, it is not a secret. We are repaying all the development organizations like the World Bank, the IDB, and the Agency for International Development. We pay those helpful institutions on time.

We are holding the payments that were subject to refinancing last year or a bit later. It was just agreed, but not definitely negotiated, because of the intransigence of the banks, which were actually digging their own graves with these payments. I am an exceptional witness to this. Now, the public debt, which amounts to 13 or 14 billion [soles], is correct. However, the state debt does not reach 1 trillion, it does not. Then there is the private debt.

This government has paid more than it has received in credits, so it is not a government that has worsened Peru's financial problems. It has paid more than 6 billion in principal and interest payments, but I know nothing about Peru being classified value impaired. Anyway, if such a statement were made it should recognize the Peruvian will to pay and the fact that we are paying all our loans to the development organization.

Besides, there are the private credits. The import and export credits are paid on time without fail because they are short-term credits. Peruvian foreign trade has never failed to pay. I must add that the Soviet Union has adopted a far more realistic position regarding this problem. When the Soviet Union saw that we had difficulties with foreign currency exchange and with the balance of payments, it immediately agreed to receive manufactured goods. We have already sent then many goods. As is well known, the textile and shoe industries have recovered thanks to this timely agreement with the socialist countries.

[Luis (Kruker) from the newspaper MARKA] Mr President, I have two short questions. The first: The federation of bank employees will open their 10th congress tomorrow. Their leaders have said that in order to prevent the misuse of savings by the political power, the banks should be nationalized, allowing savers and bank workers to participate in the executive boards of the banks. What do you think about this?

[Belaunde] We are a bit tired of nationalizations after the poor results we have obtained. We certainly will not return to the old Jeffersonian formula that a small government is the best. However, we cannot say the opposite: The biggest government is the best.

The government should assume a middle position, it just cannot grab too much. Why should we nationalize more banks? So we can have more problems of the kind we already have? Like the problem with the Banco Popular. Do you think that it helps the government to support a bank so it can survive because a bank backed by the government cannot have a crisis? It is not an asset for the government. Should we increase these kinds of problems?

I think that the federation of bank employees is aware of this problem because this is their trade. They should know how excessive nationalizations caused problems for the country.

It is absurd to create restlessness with speculation over the measures the next government may adopt. Although I have not talked about these matters with officials of the next administration, I know they have no intention of alarming anyone. They are committed to carry out a policy to solve things, not to make them worse.

[Luis (Kruker)] Mr President, the Nicaraguan Government yesterday announced that the United States is ready to invade it. What is the Peruvian attitude in light of this serious situation?

[Belaunde] We support the principles of the free determination of peoples and non-intervention. These are universal principles that are contained in the essence of the Latin American democracies. Good evening.

FRENCH PRESIDENT REPLIES TO SANGUINETTI PROPOSALS

PY171745 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has revealed the content of the letter written by French President Francois Mitterrand in reply to President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's letter of proposals to the Bonn economic summit. In general, the Northern hemisphere governments share the concerns of the developing countries. This has been the position of France for a long time, Mitterrand says, adding that it is necessary to improve the international economic, financial, monetary, and trade system.

This is the third reply that President Sanguinetti has received to his letter. He has already received replies from the FRG foreign minister and the Japanese prime minister. The tone of the replies is considered to be very positive in general.

Mitterrand also says in his letter that multilateral trade negotiations may lead to an improvement, adding that it is desirable for all international trade partners, especially the developing countries, to have good relations and to discuss the important issues.

FERREIRA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

PY171925 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] National Party Executive Board President Wilson Ferreira Aldunate has delivered a 1-and-1/2-hour speech closing the congress of the Fatherland Movement in the Penarol Stadium. He said that his party would not use its votes to blackmail the government. On the other hand, it will use its political influence to prevent the government from being blackmailed by any other party or sector.

In his speech, Ferreira referred to all the subjects related to the progress of the country. He leveled his main criticisms at the annual economic-financial program announced by the economy minister, and at a statement made by the agriculture minister that there is no need to modify agrarian structures in Uruguay.

Without personally referring to Colorado Senator Jorge Batlle, Ferreira alluded to his comments on a project for a development corporation proposed by the National Party. Ferreira also addressed a recent announcement not to summon national constituent assembly in disregard of Institutional Act No 19 of the Naval Club agreements.

Measures that are not considered favorable by the government should nevertheless be adopted to overcome the crisis into which the dictatorship has plunged us, Ferreira said. He labeled the government economic plan as a deficit management program. He also pointed out that his party will promote programs to revitalize the interior, to nationalize land, to develop free zones, and to restore the high standards of education and health of the past.

The congress of the Fatherland Movement criticized the neoliberal economic policy and demanded the urgent adopting of measures to ensure an increase of the real incomes of the people. It also demanded that the military expenses should be dratistically reduced and that the funds saved from these expenses should used in the health and education sectors.

Total support for the development corporation proposed by the National Party was expressed by a Fatherland Movement document. The development corporation should become the backbone of economic development and national leadership, the document says.

SECRETARIES MEET WITH EEC REPRESENTATIVE

FL181552 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Brussels, 17 Jun, (NOTIMEX) -- Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, Mexican foreign secretary, and Hector Hernandez, Mexican commerce and industrial development secretary, as well as Claude Cheysson, EEC representative, announced today they have agreed to revise the 1975 agreement signed by Mexico and the EEC. At a press conference, the officials expressed the need to update the agreement and have it correspond to the international panorama, and they outlined the possibility of diversifying Mexican exports to the EEC with non-oil products as was done in Brazil.

Sepulveda Amor said that adjusting the 1975 agreement is imperative so that it corresponds to the current situations in Mexico, Latin America, and the EEC.

Hernandez said that national exports to Europe have not increased in the magnitude that was possible, thus the suitability of updating relations and establishing trade.

For his part, Cheysson expressed the collective interest in three areas: direct cooperation with Mexico, the consolidation of Central America, and the study and analysis of solutions to the foreign debt. Cheysson also said that Mexico has developed rapidly, and he stressed the importance of intensifying industrial cooperation and encouraging small and medium industry in both directions.

The three officials emphasized the need to contribute to peace in Central America and search for greater development, social justice, and the distribution of benefits under free self-determination.

DE LA MADRID VISITS FRG, MEETS VON WEIZSAECKER

For DPA and NOTIMEX coverage of the visit to the FRG by President Miguel de la Madrid, including his meeting with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker, see the FRG section of the 19 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OFFICIAL ON NICARAGUA, U.S.

FL171314 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1824 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpts] If the armed conflict in Central America become generalized warfare, Mexico would not be exempt from the repercussions of a regional conflagration, Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Ricardo Valero warned today. Regarding the probable renewal of the Manzanillo peace talks between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments, Valero, who is also the representative of our country on the review committee of the OAS, said that both the international community and the Contadora Group hope President Ronald Reagan will honor his commitment to renew this dialogue, which is basic to achieving peace in Central America.

Nevertheless, Valero acknowledged that U.S. support of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries aims at destabilizing the Sandinist junta, for which reason he described this support as an attitude that is contrary to the spirit of negotiation supported by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Panama. The under secretary of foreign relations underscored the fact that our national foreign policy will remain unvarying because it is a policy of principles that have been enunciated on Central America. Our policy must face up to a situation that is critical for the countries in the area and for all the nearby countries.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RADIO MARTI

FL172350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Cuba has not been affected by the broadcasting of U.S. radio station Radio Marti, that country's ambassador in Mexico Jose Maria Fernandez de Cosio has asserted. The diplomat added that it has not done any harm other than the fact that it constitutes a violation of basic norms in broadcasting matters of international law.

He said the opening of the radio station is a clumsy way of trying to interfere in Cuba's domestic affairs besides constituting an act of cynicism because using Marti's name only shows ignorance of Jose Marti's anti-imperialist struggle.

The bambassador pointed out that this radio station is trying to weaken the foundations of a soundly established revolutionary society. Regarding the way the Cuban Government would respond to the aggression, the official said his country's position was made very clear with the released communique. He asserted that if the note is read carefully, the Cuban Government's point of leaving open several options to take at the time it sees fit, will be seen. The possibility of answering with a similar radio station is not discarded. It is one of the options the Cuban Government has, the diplomat said.

Military Advisers in Nicaragua

FL181226 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Cuba will keep its military advisers in Nicaragua until the Sandnist junta decides otherwise, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Jose Augustin Fernandez de Cossio said today. Interviewed briefly at Mexico City International Airport, where he had gone to take leave of members of his family, the diplomat said that despite the threat of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, the government of Daniel Ortega had not requested an increase in the number of Cuban advisers. Nevertheless, he said, Cuba is prepared to support Nicaragua to the degree it can to avoid the generalization of the Central American conflict, which threatens to spread throughout Latin America. Finally, Fernandez de Cossio said the activity of the Cuban advisers in Nicaragua depends on the instructions received from the top Sandinist leaders.

SECRETARIAT ON TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH ISRAEL

FL111846 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1910 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Israel are carrying out various investment and bilateral trade activities while expanding cooperation in several of the country's industrial development areas. This announcement was made by the Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat (Secofi), which added that both Mexico and Israel acquired specific commercial and economic commitments in January, when it was agreed that an action program on reciprocal trade would be established and the Mexico-Israel ministerial group was installed.

The Secofi recalled that this agreement was signed by Israeli Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal and Mexican Secofi Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes. Since then, reciprocal meetings have been held among the ministerial group's members to supervise the execution and fulfillment of the bilateral commitments established.

Concerning this, Secofi has announced that Mexico held the first annual meeting of this body in the institution's offices. Representatives of many parastate enterprises and state secretariats attended the event.

PRESIDENT ARDITO BARLETTA RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

PA121554 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] President Nicolas Ardito Barletta returned from the United States last night where he had been on an official visit. Yesterday, he delivered a speech at the 35th session of the United Nations Development Programme. The president was greeted at the airport by First Vice President Eric Arturo Delvalle, Second Vice President Roderick Esquivel, First Lady Maria Consuelo Rivera, members of the Defense Forces staff, and national government authorities.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN DEBT

PA160350 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta inaugurated the first national forum on foreign trade this morning. The event can be described as a conference between the public and private sectors, within the framework of 2 days of discussions. A long list of recommendations will result from the forum and be used for the economic development strategy that the government is implementing with special emphasis on exports. High-ranking government officials, private sector representatives, and IDB officials attended. In his speech, the Panamanian president said exports offer a feasible alternative for reactivating the economy.

[Begin Ardito Barletta recording] The alternative then must be in all types of private economic activities throughout the nation, in all sectors of the economy. Therefore, the policies we adopt and implement must consider the necessary stimulus and confidence for all producers, all professionals, all workers in Panama to stimulate this private economic reactivation that will create employment needed by Panamanians.

Our government's economic policy is based on this very simple, plainly explained objective, which is a reality. In the financial aspect, for example, we have adopted the necessary actions in the public sector to reduce expenditures and increase revenues, which will allow us to balance the country's needs and promote better services for the Panamanian people. These tasks have begun, but have not been completed. Their completion will take approximately 2 to 3 years. However, we are firmly and consistently carrying out the tasks aware of the country's current needs.

Based on this and on the national budget, we have refinanced the country's foreign debt. Today, I am able to announce that negotiations with the private banking sector concluded yesterday in New York to renegotiate Panaman's foreign debt over the next 2 years in a manner favorable for our country. The minister of planning and the manager of the National Bank of Panama will announce details on this matter early next week. This has been an important step in concluding a necessary stage, although not the only one in the economic actions we must take. Private groups, in good faith, have urged us to fight contraband, to fight public corruption, and to improve public services. We are pleased to announce that we are taking action in these three areas. With the citizens' support our actions will be more effective, more constructive, and more efficient sooner. Therefore, we again urge the people to give us their support.

We have seen here and in other countries that in moments such as these the people become desperate and stage street protests which, although sometimes necessary, do not solve problems. Problems can only be solved if we work together in a reasonable, intelligent manner, mutually protecting ourselves, and always bearing in mind the well-being of the entire nation.

Therefore, we will not be able to solve our problems with continuous attacks, which we frequently see. The attacks are mostly useless, and usually the result of misinformation and false and tendentious actions. [end recording]

President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta announced that his administration has obtained favorable terms for payment of the foreign debt, and that the international banking sector has granted over $60 million in loans to face the economic crisis.

[Begin recording] [Ardito Barletta] Yesterday, we concluded negotiations with the private banking sector, the committee of banks that has coordinated the refinancing of Panama's public foreign debt, to be more exact, with conditions that are very positive. For example, the debt that is refinanced, the $714 million due this year and next year, will be given a 12-year term with a 3-and-1/2-year grace period and gradual amortization favorable to the country. In addition, we obtained $60 million in new money, as it is called, for fulfilling investment plans and other obligations. All of this has been achieved within the national budget approved for this year and within the 1985-86 financing program, which fulfills the policy that we have established to improve public financing gradually, without harming the needs of our people. This policy has received the support of the IMF and the international banking sector. The minister of planning and the manager of the National Bank of Panama will give more details on this early next week.

[Question] Will you request special sessions of the Legislative Assembly? Did U.S. President Ronald Reagan promise economic aid for the Panamanian Government?

[Ardito Barletta] If special sessions are necessary, we will request them. Currently, we are working with the cooperation of the Legislative Assembly to approve several draft laws that we need prior to the end of June. Later, we will talk with members of the Assembly and decide if we need additional time. Concerning your second question, we always welcome the opportunity to converse with the U.S. President. While I was in the United States, I received an invitation from him, and we held a constructive meeting. We had the opportunity to discuss our bilateral issues with a broad understanding. In addition to discussing Central America and the efforts of the Contadora Group, of which we are a part, we discussed economic problems throughout Latin America. I think President Reagan's attitude regarding the proposals I made was most positive. I hope that dialogue will help not only our bilateral relations, but also relations between the United States and Latin America. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

IMMIGRATION DIRECTOR EXPELS ARDE'S CHAMORRO

PA182020 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Mayela Morales, general director of immigration, ordered the expulsion today of anti-Sandinist Commander Roberto "Tito" Chamorro, arrested by the Rural Guard near the border with Nicaragua last week. Chamorro, operations commander of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), left for Panama at noon aboard LACSA, the Costa Rican airline, accompanied by a Rural Guard officer. Chamorro has been detained in this capital since Wednesday, 12 June, when "by his companeros' mistake he entered Costa Rica with approximately 2,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers and a 9-mm gun."

In San Jose, he was placed in the hands of the prosecutor's office and charged with the alleged possession of explosives and of having participated in an attack on a Civil Guard patrol in Las Crucitas on 31 May as revealed by Socialist Deputy Alvaro Montero Mejia. Both charges were dropped when the prosecutor's office rejected the evidence presented. Following this, the Costa Rican officials asked the Panamanian Government for approval to send him to that country, and this was done today. During his stay in San Jose, at the Judicial Investigation Agency's jail, Chamorro did not say if he will withdraw from the armed struggle or if he will try to somehow rejoin ARDE.

URBINA SAYS MEXICO NOT MANIPULATING CONTADORA

FL181618 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] San Jose, 17 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- According to Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina, Mexico is neither an evil spirit nor does it manipulate the Contadora Group. He added that those who claim this do so out of ignorance. During a brief interview granted to NOTIMEX at the presidential house where the members of the OAS examining commission arrived to meet with President Luis Alberto Monge, Deputy Foreign Minister Urbina said that Contadora is still the best and only option for achieving peace in Central America. Urbina said that like the other Contadora countries, Mexico can influence the decisionmaking process and agreements, but in no way manipulates. I disagree with those who claim that Mexico, unlike the other Contadora countries, is being manipulative. I am even more opposed to those who claim that Mexico is trying to damage Costa Rica, Urbina asserted.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY INTENSIFIES COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION

PA182139 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 17 Jun (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Army has intensified its counterinsurgency struggle in various military operations and psychological campaigns, military sources reported here today. They specified that aside from the operation being carried out in Morazan in the northeastern area, operations began yesterday, Sunday, in the paracentral area, south of the Chichontepec Volcano in San Vicente, La Paz Department.

The government also unleashed a psychological warfare campaign against the guerrillas by presenting television programs with commanders that have deserted the guerrilla groups and are disclosing rebel plans and their operational methods. Meanwhile, another clandestine radio station began operating on a shortwave frequency close to the one used by Radio Venceremos. The new station is carrying messages from deserter Manuel Castellanos or Napoleon Romero addressed to the guerrillas.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DISCUSSES U.S. SENATE VOTE, CONTADORA

PA190430 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0205 GMT 19 Jun 85

["Face the People" program with President Daniel Ortega, Vice President Sergio Ramirez, and "other cabinet ministers" in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] A meeting of great interest to Nicaraguans, all Central Americans, all Latin America, and all the world is being held at this moment. It is the meeting that opened today in the morning in Panama City. It is a meeting of what we know as the Contadora Group, which is talking there with representatives of the Central American countries.

Nicaragua is the only Central American country that has accepted the peace document which the Contadora Group submitted to the Central American countries on 7 September last year. What did the Contadora Group do? In other words, what did Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama do? They drew up a document for us to achieve peace in Central America. However, in order for this document proposed by the Contadora member countries to be effective, it must be signed, it must be accepted by all the Central American countries.

So, what happened in practice? The United States was the first to reject this Contadora peace document. Nicaragua was the first, and thus far the only, Central American country that has accepted the Contadora peace proposal. We are prepared to sign it immediately; we continue to be prepared to sign the Contadora peace document immediately.

Not all of the Central American countries, but indeed Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras, as tools of U.S. policy, said they would not accept the document and that it had to be redrafted. This was aimed simply at continuing the war in Central America and not achieving peace. However, amid these difficulties, despite this U.S. attitude against the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, Nicaragua has always been very flexible. We had hoped that at today's meeting we would succeed in advancing even a small step forward within Contadora. However, we harbored that hope before the U.S. Congress voted on the $38 million, that is, regarding [words indistinct] during which the U.S. Government, or President Reagan, asked for support for the mercenary forces that are murdering the Nicaraguan people.

So, what has happened? A situation that is totally abnormal and violates the rights of peoples, has arisen. The U.S. Government, the U.S. Congress, have decided to approve millions of dollars. Naturally, the U.S. Congress was pressured by the U.S. President, because what did the President tell Congress? [He said] either you approve this, or I will invade Nicaragua.

So the congressmen said: Let us vote for the lesser of two evils. However, they did not realize they had chosen the greater evil while thinking they were voting for the lesser.

Now President Reagan feels encouraged to continue his policy of aggression against Nicaragua; to thwart the chances of negotiation; to continue killing children, women, elderly people, and young people in Nicaragua; and to continue the war against Nicaragua.

This is the situation we have found when attempting to attend this Contadora meeting. What has been our position at today's meeting in Panama? Our position has been very clear. We have said that Nicaragua cannot discuss matters concerning armament and security at this moment. Why can't we discuss them? What is the reason? Because the United States, because President Reagan is waging an increasingly open war that has now been supported by the vote in the U.S. Congress. The situation has become more difficult. The threats against Nicaragua became greater the very moment that vote was taken in Congress, even if this was not the intention of the U.S. Congress.

Therefore, the U.S. action was a blow to the Contadora Group. Why didn't President Reagan, or even the U.S. Congress, wait for the Contadora Group to do its job and continue making progress? Let us not discuss the matter of the aid to the mercenary contras. The U.S. Government's attitude is not supportive of the Contadora Group, of the attempts for peace. What has the United States done? Days before the Contadora Group's meeting, they have aggravated the situation in Central America; the attacks against Nicaragua have increased; and the danger of an invasion against Nicaragua has also increased.

Honestly, what else is there for us to do? We must prepare ourselves to face that invasion. Do you think it is right for us to disarm ourselves under such circumstances? [crowd shouts: "No!"] Do you think it is right for us to decide to send back the military advisers or instructors we have here in the country? We cannot take such steps under the current circumstances. We have been prepared to take such steps if all the Central American governments agreed to it. We had decided unilaterally to suspend arms purchases. Now we say that step is no longer valid, though we had taken it unilaterally, in good faith, to promote the peace initiative. That was a positive sign from Nicaragua. That step is no longer valid. Therefore, there is no reason why matters relating to armaments and security (?should be discussed) in Panama. It makes no sense.

I think it fitting under such circumstances for the peace group, the Contadora Group, which has received a mandate from Latin America, which has Latin America's support, which represents Latin America, to aim at, I mean to seek, the means to hold talks with the U.S. Government to get it to stop this escalation, to provide favorable conditions to continue holding discussions, talks, or negotiations and then sign the Contadora Document together with the Central American countries. Nicaragua has already said that it is prepared to sign. That is Nicaragua's stance. Well then, there is a Contadora Group meeting; first there was a meeting of the Central American representatives together with the Contadora Group members.

There was a meeting regarding Nicaragua's proposals. For the first time, delegates from Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama discussed this point. We insist that we are prepared to sign the Contadora Document. We insist that everything be settled through negotiations among the Central American countries. However, the Central American countries have not agreed to sign the Contadora Document. Instead, these countries have sought to give another meaning to the negotiations. If this road is acceptable, then the United States should agree to stop its escalation, cut its assistance to the counterrevolutionary groups, and return to Manzanillo to resume talks. Then we could begin to discuss the way to normalize relations. In this way, the conditions for negotiation would be created. The problem is that the United States has made a mistake with Nicaragua.

The United States thinks that through threats and pressures we will accept all of the measures that they propose to liquidate the revolution. What do Americans propose to us? They give us a knife and tell us to use it against ourselves. They keep telling us to accept this or that. What has been the little speech they have been repeating everywhere? That little speech is a trap in which many have fallen both here and abroad. According to their little speech, the solution lies in Nicaragua's initiating a dialogue with counterrevolutionaries. Who can agree to dialogue with counterrevolutionaries? Surely, if we decide to hold this dialogue the Nicaraguan people would reject it.

In addition, how can we possibly dialogue with counterrevolutionaries when it is they who decide the policy against Nicaragua? This dialogue with the contras has been naively and dishonestly proposed by some. We have said that the problem cannot be solved by talking with someone who does not have the proper authority to settle the problem. The counterrevolutionaries, the guards, and the traitors are but the instruments of the U.S. Government.

Where is the aid for the mercenary forces discussed? Does any one of you know where this aid for the mercenaries is discussed? [crowd answers: "The Senate!"] Whose Senate? In what country? [crowds answers: "The White House, Washington!"] In what country? The United States, Washington, the White House, the State Department. That is where this discussion is held.

From where are the contras' actions directed? Who directs the contras' actions [crowd answers: "Reagan!"] Who directs the contras' actions? [crowd answers: "The CIA!"] You are right, the CIA. The CIA is an instrument of a country called the United States of North America. Who is the president who has been carrying out a world campaign against Nicaragua to have the contras' actions supported? [crowd shouts: "Reagan!"] Then, who can be mistaken? Where are the counterrevolutionary leaders? [crowd answers: "Washington!"] Then, with whom must we talk? [crowd answers: "The United States!"] Of course.

If a dialogue is necessary to solve this problem, we must talk with the United States. We must talk with Reagan and his people who direct the counterrevolution against the Nicaraguan people. We would gain nothing by meeting with those who only carry out criminal actions by following instructions. We would gain nothing by meeting with those who are only instruments of the U.S. Government. This is a little trap in which they want us to fall. They want us to dialogue with counterrevolutionaries. They know that the Nicaraguan people dislike this and that this is not the solution. In this way, they try to confuse, bring attrition to, and weaken the revolution.

DELEGATION TO VISIT CONTADORA COUNTRIES PROPOSED

PA190124 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Nicaragua has urged the Contadora Group to adopt specific measures oriented toward the discussion and solution of specific problems, thus avoiding a generalized conflict in Central America and preventing the failure of its peaceseeking efforts. A communique was issued by the Presidency stating that the government urges Contadora to review the agenda and work methods used during the plenipotentiary representatives' meetings, which have been held in Panama City to date, with the intention of aiming these efforts toward solving problems which worsen the regional crisis.

The government reasserted its full support for Contadora and proposed sending a delegation led by Vice President Sergio Ramirez to the Contadora Group member countries to talk with their authorities concerning the stepped-up U.S. aggression and the peace formulas or measures that might be promoted by the Group.

In addition, the government invited the Contadora Group to send a delegation to the San Juan River area to ascertain in situ the evidence concerning the aggressions and provocations against Nicaragua. Nicaragua reasserted its willingness to sign the Contadora Group peace document issued on 7 September 1984, without modifications to its main aspects, the document concludes.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONDUCTS EXPLOSIVES DRILLS

PA181349 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Press release issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry on 17 June]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reports to the public that drill explosions of destructive means [medios destructivos] will take place from 0900 to 1700 on Tuesday, 18 June, and Wednesday, 19 June at (Los Castros) hamlet, near Jiloa Lake. We advise the public not to be alarmed.

BOLANOS DENOUNCES FAMILY LAND EXPROPRIATION

PA181352 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2159 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 17 June (DPA) -- Enrique Bolanos Gayer, president of the Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), today denounced the Nicaraguan Government for expropriating more than 1,900 manzanas of land owned by his family's company in eastern Masaya Department, in an act of "reprisal."

Bolanos said during a press conference that the peasants in the region were prepared by the Agrarian Reform Institute to take over lands in Masaya, but the lands owned by the Saimsa-Bolanos Company were the only ones affected.

The company is owned by Nicolas, Alejandro, and Enrique, the Bolanos Gayer brothers, who grew sorghum and cotton, and exploited the land efficiently. All its owners oppose the Sandinist government.

Bolanos said that he did not agree to an exchange of lands, given that the government has some that have been "illegally taken" through expropriation. In addition, there has been no contact with the government, which seems to avoid any kind of discussion.

He said that the government is carrying out state capitalism, because the land is not being turned over to the peasants; instead, the agrarian reform program is being politically manipulated. He added that the agrarian laws do not affect his land, so this generates "a new arbitrariness," similar to the ones already experienced by thousands of Nicaraguans.

Bolanos has stated, in a letter sent to President Daniel Ortega presenting his case, that "he will use all available resources" through legal procedures even though he has had negative experiences.

In addition, the Agricultural and Livestock Producers Union of Nicaragua (Upanic), issued a communique in which it mentions the government's decision to declare "an agrarian and livestock development zone over 50 percent of the department's lands will represent an unjustified expropriation of land personally owned by efficient private producers in that zone."

The expropriation of the Bolanos family land is mentioned as a political action taken by the government party, the FSLN, "with the intention of justifying the disappearance of private property." In addition, the document states that the private sector will be completely "defenseless," and asks how this will effect every citizen.

Also, Upanic points out that the government had guaranteed that private property would be exploited efficiently, but this announcement was not fulfilled, "so this drastically reduces motivation to work efficiently."

Masaya Department is Nicaragua's smallest department but has the largest population, where most of the property is owned by a few private businessmen and the state.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBER KILLED IN CLASH

PA170259 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Ministry sources confirmed the death of Santiago Arnoldo Ubeda in a clash with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS].

The Social Democratic Party said that Ubeda was a member of that party. A Defense Ministry communique stated that on 11 June Ubeda died in a clash with EPS troops who found a list of names in his pocket of Sandinist leaders and government officials who were to be assassinated.

STUDENTS PROTEST U.S. CONTRA AID, BURN FLAG

PA182154 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The students of the School of Journalism of the Central American University [UCA] held a rally last night to commemorate the heroic death of 187 Sandinist youths massacred by the Somozist guard in Bataola, on 17 July 1979. The students stressed the high fighting spirit of the youths against the genocidal Somozism, and they promised to follow that example of courage and willingness to carry out their duties in July and prepare themselves more for defense. At the end of the commemoration, the journalism students burned a U.S. flag to protest approval by the U.S. Congress of $27 million for the Somozist guardsmen, the same men who murdered the 187 youths in Bataola, one student leader said.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS RECENT CONTRA ACTIONS

PA181524 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Four members of the Sandinist People's Militia were killed and eight civilians, including a 3-year-old and a 7-year-old, were wounded in a criminal attack by a group of Somozist mercenaries against the La Parcela Cooperative, 7 km southeast of Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department on 15 June, a Defense Ministry report states.

On that same day a group of Somozist mercenaries attacked the Santa Rosa Cooperative, 20 km southeast of Wiwili, Nueva Segovia Department, wounding six peasants.

On 12 June former Somozist guardsmen murdered six peasants at Tapalwas Hamlet, 29 km north of Santo Domingo, Chontales Department.

On 14 June armed groups ambushed a Construction Ministry truck in Kuakuil, northern Zelaya, 27 km northeast of Puerto Cabezas.

FORMER FDN CHIEF URGES COLLABORATORS TO DESERT

PA152342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Jose Efren Mondragon, former chief of the Jose Dolores Estrada Regional Command of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], met with former counterrevolutionary collaborators who operated in the San Juan de Limay and La Trinidad municipalities where by deceiving the peasants he was able to incorporate some of them into the criminal activities that the mercenaries of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency have carried out against humble individuals in the region.

On this occasion, Mondragon's role is completely different than that he was assigned by CIA and U.S. Administration officials. He addressed his former collaborators, urging them to give up their counterrevolutionary positions and to follow the example of former rebels who have accepted the amnesty decree promulgated by the Nicaraguan Government.

I was the commander of all of the contras who were mobilized in this sector, Mondragon said yesterday when he addressed approximately 30 peasants from San Juan de Limay and La Trinidad who have been forced to collaborate with Reagan's mercenaries. He added in part: [Words indistinct] because I gave the order for you to be recruited by deceit or by force. I want to tell you that I was also deceived by the Reagan administration, which forced me to fight against my people. Those who reject the opportunity that is being granted today by the revolution will be accomplices, like many others, in the crimes against the innocent people, Mondragon reiterated. Mondragon said he deserted because he became disgusted with the barbarities committed by the counterrevolutionary leaders against the peasants. I am aware of many cases of peasant girls who were raped and who today have children and don't know who their fathers are because they were abused by over 10 contras in a single night, Mondragon said dramatically.

He added: I also know that atrocious crimes were committed in the name of a cause that has been unsuccessful. It is high time that you understand that the contras will not prevail over the Sandinist People's Army. Former Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez and others who have participated in those massacres know this very well. They are only interested in the millions of dollars they receive from the CIA, Mondragon said.

Yesterday, authorities in the La Trinidad area released two counterrevolutionary individuals who turned themselves in under the amnesty decree. They were Nicolas Palacios and Santana Castrellon, two former members of the Jose Dolores Estrada Commando Unit, who were returned to their families in another demonstration of the revolution's undeniable generosity.

Mondragon later met with a group of former counterrevolutionary collaborators who told him of their decision to separate from the Somozist criminals, after the extensive talk given to them by the former FDN leader.

'MERCENARIES' KILL SIX PEASANTS NEAR JINOTEGA

PA180432 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] As the result of an attack by mercenaries against the (Santa Rosa del Cua) peasant resettlement, six people were killed, and six others were wounded. The resettlement is located 60 km from Jinotega in the 6th Region. Those killed include Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform [Midinra] technician Reinaldo Gomez Gomez and Jose Alejandro Rivera Arauz. Approximately 62 families displaced by war from communities on the border with Honduras lived at the resettlement. During the attack, the mercenaries destroyed more than 12 houses temporarily occupied by the displaced. Five hundred people, who were affected by the mercenary cowards attack, were taken to the La Chata production unit at (El Cua).

TRIBUNALS SENTENCE NINE CONTRAS TO 30 YEARS

PA180447 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals have sentenced nine counterrevolutionaries, including two Costa Ricans, to 30 years in prison. The counterrevolutionaries who have been sentenced include Pedro Javier Cabeza Nunez, known as El Muerto, who was detained early in 1984 when he raided Nicaraguan territory from Honduras with a mercenary command. He has been charged by the attorney general with violating the order and public security law, and murdering Felipe and Mary Barrera, Christian activists from Esteli. Nunez confessed to cutting the throats of the two in Honduras after he abducted them from a coffee plantation in the country's north.

PRELA CORRESPONDENT ON PRESS-CONTRA CONTACT

PA160428 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Report by PRELA correspondent Gregorio Selzer from Mexico City for Radio Sandino]

[Text] It is very easy for a member of the press visiting Costa Rica to establish contact with counterrevolutionary leaders from the groups that base their operations in that country. If you, a newsman, arrive in Costa Rica for the first time and wish to contact the contras belonging to a unit of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] which is led by Eden Pastora, all you have to do is look in the telephone directory for the number of Radio Impacto, the local radio station that is most vociferous in its attacks on Nicaragua. Then, you should ask to speak with (Maria Travierzo), chief of Radio Impacto's international section. Tell her that you are a foreign newsman and that you would like to meet with her to explain what you want. She understands why you are calling and gives you a place and time for a meeting. This meeting is for a preliminary review and inspection, and to make up your quote, profile [semblanteo], unquote, as southern cone policemen would say: what company you work for, how long you are going to stay, what news organization sent you.

If you pass this first examination and if Mrs (Maria Travierzo) sees that you are neither a communist nor a Sandinist, she will set up the first contact with Jose Davila, a Nicaraguan who acts as an ARDE spokesman, who will submit you to an even more meticulous ideological-political probe.

There are others; like one named Donald, another called Chico. The former is probably Donald Castillo, a former leader of the Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN]. However, Davila will decide whether you are above suspicion and will have you taken to the den of the little chieftain. Of course, you must travel for a number of hours, not pay too much attention to the names of the towns and cities through which you travel, and, perhaps, on certain stretches you must agree to be blindfolded. Occasionally, you may realize you are passing a Costa Rican Civil Guard or Rural Guard checkpoint because there is no dialogue, but an exchange of passwords. The Costa Rican guardsmen help make sure there are no obstacles along the way. Everything is arranged beforehand.

Finally, very tired from the trip, you must still travel by launch to a point on the other side of the border. There you will find the Nicaraguan (?rebels) and get your interview, unless you share the fate of several Latin American and European newsmen who undertook that adventure in April to La Penca, an ARDE camp that was destroyed by the Sandinist People's Army last week. They waited for many hours only to be told that Pastora was forced to cancel the interview because urgent matters required his presence in the United States.

(Maria Travierzo) said Pastora was actually on a pleasure trip to Puerto Rico and she described him as irresponsible. A plump, somewhat mature mother of one, (Maria) is [words indistinct] of Pastora, which is not difficult in a country like Costa Rica where throughout the day radio and television stations and newspapers publish Western, Christian propaganda that is impossible to avoid unless one is blind and deaf. This propaganda is also voiced by the government and most members of the ruling National Liberation Party which, for some mysterious and inexplicable reason, was admitted to the Socialist International because it was considered a social democratic party.

However, as a newsman you would note during your trip the tacit or explicit communication between the Costa Rican Civil Guard, the (?contras), and even the local civilian population. You will see the placards and signposts in San Jose requesting money for the mercenaries and you will realize that the boys and girls of the borgeoisie often hold parties and dances to collect funds for the anti-Sandinist cause. Therefore, the active, perpetual, and unarmed neutrality is another tale that is in vogue in a country that has no army, but that supplies a mercenary army with airplanes, also from abroad, which they apparently never claim to have unless they are downed.

WEST GERMANS 'PEACEFULLY OCCUPY' THEIR EMBASSY

PA181646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 18 Jun (AFP) -- A group of West Germans who cooperate with Nicaragua peacefully occupied their embassy in Managua today to demand that the Bonn government take action to secure the release of a German citizen who was abducted by anti-Sandinists.

The group asked Ambassador Horst Heubaum to telex Bonn to denounce "the German Government's complicity with the Reagan administration's aggressive and criminal policy that is bleeding Nicaragua."

"We will not leave the embassy until more aggressive efforts are taken to secure the release of biologist Regina Schememann," the protesters asserted. Schememann was abducted last Friday in Puerto Cabezas, 350 km northeast of Managua.

Urge Pressure on U.S.

LD190908 Hamburg DPA in German 1854 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 18 Jun (DPA) -- About 30 German development aid workers from private organizations in the Federal Republic occupied part of the Federal Republic's Embassy in Managua today.

They are urging the government in Bonn to press the United States and Honduras for the release of development aid worker Regina Schmemann (34), who was kidnapped by "counterrevolutionaries" 5 days ago.

Mrs Schmemann had been working in a waterworks in the north of Zelaya Department.

Petition Presented to Ambassador

LD190912 Hamburg DPA in German 0135 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Managua, 19 Jun (DPA) -- Seven hours after the beginning of the occupation of the West German Embassy in Nicaragua by a group of about 30 German "internationalists;" there was still no solution in prospect on Tuesday. [as received]

It was stated from the embassy that the action was passing completely peacefully. However, the occupiers have not obeyed a call to leave voluntarily.

Ambassador Horst Heubaum has passed the occupiers' petition to the Foreign Ministry and requested assistance in clearing up the case from the German mission in Honduras. State radio stations several times broadcast the ambassador's appeal to the kidnappers to respect the life of the 34-year-old woman from Duesseldorf and to release her.

Heubaum discussed the further development with officials of the Nicaraguan Government in the afternoon.

USSR'S PETROVICHEV VISITS POLYTECHNICAL CENTER

FL181224 Havana Televisoin Service in Spanish 1417 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Technical and Vocational Education, this afternoon visited the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Polytechnical Center in this captial. The visitor toured the workshops, special classrooms, and laboratories. Several Education Ministry officials and the school's directors accompanied the Soviet official during this visit.

POLITBURO MEMBERS MEET DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL181158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the State Administration Council and DPRK foreign minister, have discussed the tense international situation and the good relations between their two countries.

Meeting With Montane Oropesa

FL190128 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo and party Secretariat member, today met with Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party, vice premier, and foreign minister. The two discussed the international situation and relations between the two parties.

ICRT PRESIDENT OPENS OFFICE IN MOSCOW

FL151524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Ismael Gonzalez, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT], opened in Moscow the official ICRT office for the Soviet Union. Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting attended the ceremony. The importance of opening this office in Moscow to bolster and develop Cuban-Soviet cooperation in this area was stressed at the event.

CUBANA ACQUIRES SOVIET IL-76 CARGO PLANES

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Cubana de Aviacion has reported that it has enlarged its air fleet with the acquisition and exploitation of two Soviet IL-76 wide-body cargo planes which have a maximum capacity of 40 tons of cargo each.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER ATTENDS TOURISM CONVENTION

FL141550 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1107 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Jose Luis Padron, Cuban National Institute of Tourism president; Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, Cuban foreign trade minister; Herty Lewites, Nicaraguan tourism minister; and others have opened the sixth international tourism and convention showrooms of Cuba-Tur-85. Forty-seven international concerns and all Cuban businesses that market their products internationally are represented in this convention to increase their foreign sales and use Cuba as a bridge for negotiations with foreign firms. This guarantees the fair's primary objective: to increase Cuban sales in other countries.

MEXICAN NAVY SHIP ARRIVES IN HAVANA PORT

FL181900 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] This morning the training sailing ship Cuauhtemoc, of the Mexican Navy, docked in the post of Havana for a 4-day visit. An official ceremony welcoming the crew is headed by Navy Captain Alberto Del Barrio (Jille). The Cuauhtemoc is on its yearly training voyage with cadets from the Heroic Naval Military School of Mexico. Rear Admiral Jose Luis Cuza Tellez-Giron, chief of the Revolutionary Navy forces, received Capt Del Barrio (Jille). Enrique Olivares, Mexican ambassador to Cuba, also attended the ceremony.

The officers, cadets, and sailors will visit cultural and historical sites, as well as revolutionary marine war units.

Meeting With Ships Captain

FL190144 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Oscar Fernandez Mel, president of the provincial assembly of the people's government in Havana City Province, has met with Navy Captain Alberto Del Barrio (Jille) who is in command of the training sailing ship Cuauhtemoc of the Mexican Navy.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS FOREIGN DEBT IN BRASILIA

Bravo Comments

FL151448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Cuba will request firm action from the Latin American Parliament for resolving the dramatic foreign debt crisis. Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, asserted this in Brasilia, where he arrived to attend a Latin American Parliament meeting that will open there tomorrow, Sunday. The Cuban leader reiterated that the Latin American nations' current foreign debt, which totals over $365 billion, is unpayable. He added that the annual payment of huge sums is leading to a catastrophe in which the young democracies, achieved with great difficulty by the Latin American peoples, may succumb.

Economics Center Director Remarks

FL181300 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Cuba is perhaps the only Third World country that is in a position to pay off its foreign debt, Jose Luis Rodriguez, director of the Cuban World Economy Research Center, announced in Brasilia. The Cuban official is in Brasilia as a member of the Cuban delegation to the seventh interparliamentary assembly.

According to Rodriguez, Cuba's debt is of a singular nature and cannot be presented as a single case: Its debt with the socialist bloc countries and its debt with the capitalist countries have different repercussion on its economy.

TRADE DELEGATION VISITING ALGERIA

PA130211 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Alberto Betancourt Cuban deputy foreign trade minister [title as heard], heads a delegation visiting Apgeria. The delegation is seeking to increase trade relations between the two countries. Talks will include trade possibilities between Cuba and Algeria for 1985 and 1986.

DOMINICA

PARTY LEADERS OPPOSE CARIBBEAN ARMY IDEA

FL181913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1652 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 18, CANA -- The leaders of Dominica's two main political parties oppose the idea of a Caribbean army.

Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird reopened the idea of a standing army for the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in a recent speech. The proposal had previously been shelved by the sub-regional Organisation of Eastern Caribbean (OECS) states.

I am not in favour of a standing army, whether it is Caricom or OEC's. I think all the things that have happened in this part of the world seem to indicate when you have a standing army that is not fully occupied they will look for things to occupy themselves with, and it is usually mischief, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told newsmen. I would rather have a section of our policemen who are doing police duties and who are trained and qualified so that if it is necessary they could come to the aid of the country.

The main opposition Labor Party of Dominica [LPD] has also indicated that it does not support the proposal for a regional army. LPD leader Michael Douglas told CANA I want to see the region as a zone of peace; we can only have development when there is peace.

Both leaders are campaigning for general elections on July 1.

Douglas, whose party has been called communist by Charles, said that if elected to power he would seek closer military contact with the United States. The United States is logistically the country that has the wherewithal to do what it is that we want to do. It could have been any other country if the other country was logistically within the parameter of Dominica.

CHARLES SAYS CARICOM PRIORITY IN SECOND TERM

FL151834 Bridgetown CANA in English 1701 GMT 15 Jun 85

[By Peter Richards]

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, June 15, CANA -- Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles brushed aside the challenge from two opposition parties that nominated candidates today for July 1 general elections and said that her party intended winning all 20 seats it will contest.

The Caribbean's lone woman prime minister said that should her party secure a second five year term, one of her priorities would be to strengthen the regional integration movement. I think that the Caricom (Caribbean Community) Secretariat and our heads of government should decide to make Caricom strong in trade, industry, and commerce, she said. This, she felt, should be given priority over all else. We should concentrate on what Caricom means, that is, the strengthening of trade between the countries and having stronger, perhaps united, trade policies to the outside world. That is what I would recommend to Caricom.

Miss Charles said her government favoured the relocation of the Guyana-based Caricom Secretariat. She said she would like the secretariat in a more central location like St Lucia or Barbados. I know I am not popular for saying this, but then you are in government to do what is best for your country.

CHARLES SEEKS END TO CAMPAIGN VIOLENCE

FL172056 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 17, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has repeated an appeal to the Dominican electorate to ensure that the result of the campaigning for the July 1 general election is free of violence amid charges by her Freedom Party of harassment by the main opposition party. She told newsmen that it was unfortunate that during the campaign there has been a great deal of bitterness and hatred and some violence. I would appeal to all electorate in this country to cease the personal attack on people and certainly to cease the stone throwing and the attempts to prevent other people having their voices heard.

Charles said that people were now placing broken bottles across the roads in an attempt to prevent vehicles travelling to various political meetings. I think it is criminal. I think it is absurd. I think each side should be left free to conduct their political campaign. I think the leaders must not only say on the radio to their supporters that there must not be violence, they must not themselves take part in it, she said.

Charles latest appeal follows reports over the weekend that supporters of the Freedom Party were temporarily obstructed from travelling to Roseau from the rural village of Mahaut. Minister for Home Affairs Brian Alleyne told the state [words indistinct] that in one instance an ambulance carrying a sick person was held up for 30 minutes after opposition supporters gathered on the main street of the village. Today Police Commissioner Ensley Pierre said that no arrests have yet been made with regards to the numerous reports of stone throwing violence being reported here. He said, however, that more police officers will be covering the various political meetings in an attempt to stop this confrontation.

Charles told reporters that she hoped the people of this country realise that elections is something that we want to happen. We don't want any party to come in here and say no more elections.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ON CONCERN FOR NICARAGUANS' POLITICAL RIGHTS

FL140144 Bridgetown CANA in English 1940 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 13, CANA -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said that there was a real concern that the people of Nicaragua had a political right to select a government of their choice and that such a government should not transgress the sovereign rights of other nations. According to the official JAMPRESS News Agency, Seaga expressed the views during talks Wednesday with the non-resident Nicaraguan ambassador, Danillo Valle.

The agency said Seaga restated Jamaica's strong support for the efforts of the four-nation Contadora Group to arrive at peaceful and effective solutions to the political crises in Central America. He said that discussions taking place at the Contadora level were designed to bring about stability, enabling countries like Nicaragua to develop a political system which would give freedom of political expression to its people. The prime minister expressed hope that a peaceful solution would soon be reached and that the hostilities would cease.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS BILL TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

FL182312 Bridgetown CANA in English 2220 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 18, CANA -- Government today tabled a bill in parliament to formalise its contentious plan to postpone municipal elections until after year-end. Government and the opposition People's National Party (PNP) have been at odds over the timing of local government elections since the April indication by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of his intention to cut the number of local government seats which would require a postponement. Seaga had initially planned to cut the number of local government seats from 278 to 120 through direct government actions, which would require the changing of existing laws.

However, after widespread outcries, the government reversed its decision and handed the matter to the Electoral Advisory Committee for determination. The committee is made up of two members each from the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) and the PNP and three independents, and is under the law the body which is to draw municipal divisional boundaries. But the two parties remained deadlocked on the issue in the committee, with the PNP arguing that the matter of reform and seats cuts should follow the election. The opposition has argued that Prime Minister Seaga was seeking to avoid an electoral defeat of his party at the polls.

PNP committee member Paul Robertson said last night that in light of the impasse, the independent members had written to the government indicating that a review of boundaries should not be carried unless both sides agreed to participate. The bill now before parliament suggests that the government expects the agreement on reform within six months. However, the PNP has indicated that it will continue its protest, placing the administration's plan in doubt.

TRADE UNIONS REJECT GOVERNMENT PAY OFFER

FL181318 Bridgetown CANA in English 2136 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 17, CANA -- Six major trade unions last night rejected the Jamaica Government's pay offer and appealed for support from members. Over 500 delegates from the six unions met to discuss the wage issue and joint protest actions, and some of the toughest talking came from the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU) which is aligned to the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP). Howard Spencer, the union's representative at the meeting, warned that the problem could only be addressed when workers tell their unions: You have a work force solidly behind you. Whatever united decision is taken in the interest of the worker, the BITU supports it, Spencer said.

Government is offering public sector workers a 12 per cent wage hike -- two per cent more in the first year of a contract than initially proposed, but with the start of the agreement to begin three months later. Unions have rejected this offer plus the 15 per cent proposed for the second year. They point out that with devaluation and removal of subsidies prices have rocketed since the last contract two years ago.

Warned E. Llloyd Taylor, general secretary of the Jamaica association of local government officers, no employer, be that employer government or otherwise, will be permitted to make one advance against the working class without massive retaliation from every worker in this country. Let them know our tolerance has come to an end. The time for action is now. In the next few days the workers of this country shall make their decisions. Officials of the Union of Technical Administrative and Supervisory Personnel (UTASP) and the Jamaica Union of Public Employees and Public Officers made similar militant statements.

U.S. AID WITHDRAWS, OFFICES CLOSE 30 JUNE

FL181252 Bridgetown CANA in English 1803 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 16, CANA -- The United States Agency for International Development (U.S. AID) is terminating aid to financially hard-pressed Guyana and closing its offices here June 30, a spokesman for the American Embassy in Georgetown said today. The closure comes as a result of the default by the Guyana Government on its payments of principal and interest to U.S. AID since March 1982, and accordingly the U.S. will not make further loans or provide further assistance under present U.S. legislation, the spokesman remarked.

The spokesman said that over some 30 years the U.S. has provided 150 million U.S. dollars in assistance to this country, with 90 million dollars in grants and 60 million dollars in developmental loans. The spokesman confirmed that the current arrears of principal and interest amounted to about 9 million U.S. dollars.

Until 1982 Guyana had been meeting its debt payments, but the United States has not initiated any new developmental programmes or funds to Guyana since March of 1982. Rice research is the only remaining United States programme now underway in Guyana and this will terminate on June 30, the spokesman said.

Withdrawal Criticized

FL181304 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 17, CANA -- The government-owned CHRONICLE newspaper reacted sharply today to the withdrawal from Guyana of the United States Agency for International Development (U.S. AID), saying it was another attempt to squeeze this financially-strapped nation.

U.S. AID said Sunday that the move was being made because the socialist Forbes Burnham administration had defaulted on loans. The office will be closed on June 30 and no further loans would be made to Georgetown.

The decision has taken no one by surprise for the grapevine had churned out the information several months ago, the CHRONICLE said, and having played most of its trump cards as it continues its campaign of open hostility against Guyana, including already discontinuing all its aid programmes to Guyana, the closing of the office in Georgetown seemed a logical next step for the U.S. Administration to take.

The paper said that it was also well known that in addition to the U.S. Administration already freezing all aid to Guyana, it had long embarked upon a programme of blocking and attempting to block loans intended to finance crucial aspects of Guyana's development. We remember only too well the U.S. Administration blocking loans being processed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), intended to fund projects in Guyana's agricultural sector, in each case a manifestation of the U.S. Government's programme of economic aggression and economic destabilisation against Guyana, the CHRONICLE said.

All these hostile actions have been directed against Guyana with one unfounded thesis in mind: With the exertion of enough pressure against Guyana, the political administration there would succumb and jump to the whims and fancies of the Shylocks in Washington and elsewhere. But there are some people, who, it seems, never learn, for as a nation we have grown accustomed to the sometimes callous exertion of pressure for specious reasons by outside forces, mainly the U.S. Administration hoping to make us crawl on our knees and go pleading to them, begging bowl in hand, the paper said. It added that Guyanese were too proud a people for that and they had learnt the true value of independence and non-alignment, [words indistinct] exemplary service.

There are those who contend that for our size and wealth we wield too much influence in the international community, and who would wish to see us harnessed and manipulated, responding to their whims and fancies, the paper said. It said there were others, including some Guyanese, who argue that the pressures being brought to bear against Guyana are the produce of our not being willing to dance to the music being played by the U.S. Administration and who rather naively advocate that we should bow to the wishes of the superpower.

To them all, we say this: A main plank of Guyana's foreign policy is to strive to maintain friendly relations with the United States and other countries. But as a nation we shall continue to pursue an independent path of socialist construction in our domestic policies and an independent and non-aligned path in our external policies. We shall be dictated to by no one, the CHRONICLE said.

We are convinced that these more recent examples of ugly Americanism are manifestations of economic aggression designed to thwart our pursuit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance in our bid to consolidate our hard-won independence. These examples are also manifestations of attempts at coercing us into abandoning our socialist direction, the paper said.

It said Guyana will not cry, weep or wail over the closing of the U.S. AID's office here but we are tempted to say good riddance, ye symbol of imperialist control and intrigue, with a host of strings attached.

We shall resolve, however, with each passing day and that with each unit of pressure exerted against us, we shall become more united, more resourceful, more resilient, and more determined to safeguard our independence and our revolution, the CHRONICLE said.

PPP FEARS 1986 ELECTIONS WILL BE RIGGED

FL142008 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 8 Jun p 6

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Friday, (CANA) -- Guyana, less than a year away from a national poll, should send a parliamentary delegation to socialist Cuba and Nicaragua to look at how elections are conducted, the Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) here has suggested.

In its newsletter, "Guyana Information Bulletin," the PPP, led by ex-Premier Dr Cheddi Jagan, said it was worried about the real possibility of elections being rigged when the term of office of the People's National Congress (PNC) officially ends next December. The PNC, in power now for more than two decades, has denied persistent charges of election-rigging.

The PPP, which has repeatedly accused the Forbes Burnham administration of poll rigging, said it "wants a Guyana parliamentary delegation to visit Cuba and Nicaragua in order to probe how elections are conducted at the local grass-roots and central government levels." It added: "Both Cuba and Nicaragua have a free, fair, and direct vote, with persons elected to offices being subjected to recall if they do not perform well."

"Here in Guyana the PNC regime claims that it is moving towards the Cuba-Nicaragua revolutionary axis, but is mortally afraid to emulate the examples of these countries as far as a free and fair election is concerned."

General elections here must be held by March 1986 at the latest.

The PPP also accused the ruling party of not being serious about having a dialogue aimed at a political solution to Guyana's problems. The Marxist party claimed the PNC was on a confrontation course with its political opponents and "not creating the climate for party-to-party talks aimed at bringing about a peaceful solution to the crisis in Guyana."

The PPP has long been promoting the idea of a national front government involving the major parties, with a view to pulling the country out of its deep economic and social troubles. Recently the PNC formally approached the PPP for talks on "fruitful cooperation." The PPP urged the PNC to "reverse its present course of confrontation and prepare the proper climate for meaningful dialogue." It said Guyana urgently needed a peaceful political solution for social progress.

CUBAN OFFICIAL CRITICIZES RADIO MARTI BROADCASTS

FL151755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1511 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 15, CANA -- The Cuban people have rejected Radio Marti, an American Government-backed radio station just set up in Miami and beamed to Havana, a senior Cuban official said in Georgetown today.

The Cuban people rejected the station with disgust and see it at the latest form of United States aggression against the Latin American state, Alberto Suarrez Diaz, chief of the Latin American and Caribbean Department of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, said.

Diaz is in Georgetown at the invitation of the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace, to share the Cuban revolutionary experience with Guyanese and to learn about the situation in this country so that experiences can be exchanged. He said he has already given series of lectures to groups around the Caribbean on the significance of the Cuban revolution, the nature of international propaganda, and the importance of peace and solidarity.

We are very grateful to those Guyanese who have condemned the United States for setting up the radio station, Diaz said.

Radio Marti broadcasts Spanish language news, features, music, and other cultural material to Cuba.